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San Francisco
Adult Probation Department



ANNUAL REPORT 1961-1962

SUPERIOR COURT

John B. Molinari, Presiding Judge

- - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION - Judge Gerald S. Levin
Department 11
Presiding Judge

Judge Charles S. Feery
Department 6

Judge Harry J. Neubarth
Department 12

Judge Melvyn I. Cronin
Department 19

- - -

MUNICIPAL COURT

Andrew J. Eyman, Presiding Judge

- - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION -

Judge Bernard B. Glickfeld
Department 9

Judge Leland J. Lazarus
Department 12

Judge George E. Maloney
Department 10

Judge Lenore D. Underwood
Department 14

Judge Clayton W. Horn
Department 11

Judge James J. Welsh
Department 15

Judge Robert J. Drewes
Department 16

- - -

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[1962-66]

ADULT PROBATION BOARD

Mr. Robert Peabody	Mr. Kendrick Vaughan
Mr. Raymond Blosser	Mr. William Moskovitz
Mr. Adolph Pierotti	Mr. Frank Ratto
Rev. Matthew Connolly	

Mr. John D. Kavanaugh, Chief Probation Officer

- - -

Senior Probation Officers

Mr. George W. Higginbotham
Miss Margaret Connolly

Probation Officers

Mr. Joseph C. Akzam	Mr. Herbert Leebhoff
Mr. Louis C. Bosia	Mr. David O. Helton
Mr. Conwell J. Coates	Mr. Grant S. Mickins
Mr. Francis H. Fong	Mr. William H. Morgan
Mr. Robert L. Foote	Mr. Robert D. Nicol
Mr. Herbert Fung	Mr. William W. Putnam
Mr. Robert O. George	Mr. Steven A. Renfro
Mr. Al Griswold	Mrs. Natalie Rodriguez
Mr. Joseph P. Halligan	Mr. Perry Schwartz
Mr. Manfred Jang	Mr. Wallace Takiguchi
Mr. Warren T. Jenkins	Mrs. Kathryn Westerfeld
Mr. Yook L. Lee	Miss Mary A. Yates

- - -

Accountant

* Mr. Harry M. Farnley, Jr.

- - -

General Clerk-Stenographers

Mrs. Lois A. Carey	Mrs. Lena Newman
Mrs. Beverley Daniel	Mrs. Betty Ramirez
Mrs. Edna R. Kunz	Miss Anna Sindicich
Miss Justina Mannix	Miss Edna Smith
Mrs. Maree Walth	

Account Clerk

Mr. William M. Brett

- - -

General Clerk-Typist

Mrs. Mary-Faith Poore

- - -

Telephone Operator

Mrs. Julia McGraw

* Prepared statistics in this report.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

HALL OF JUSTICE

880 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 200

PHONE KLONDIKE 3-9111

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

PLEASE REPLY TO

PROBATION OFFICER

REFERS TO

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS:

Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department for the fiscal year 1961-1962.

As has been indicated in this current report, the work of the Department has increased considerably and the responsibility of the officers and personnel has increased with the larger number of referrals from the Superior and Municipal Courts. It is therefore incumbent upon the staff to work unceasingly in order to render an efficient service to the courts.

Probationers received this year numbered 4164 and 7527 investigations were made. Inasmuch as the officers of this Department serve in a dual capacity, namely, in an investigative and supervising role, this adds to the difficulty of effective supervision. Despite this fact, the sum of \$1,014,302 was collected from probationers.

There were 4943 referrals from the courts; 3716 from the Municipal Court, and 1227 from the Superior Court. A total of 779 offenders were denied probation - 115 from the Municipal Court and 664 from the Superior Court. Probation was granted to 563 offenders in the Superior Court and to 3601 offenders in the Municipal Court.

A caseload of 254 probationers per officer was supervised during the year which is three times the number set by professional standards.

Again we appreciate the help of innumerable public and private agencies in our work. We also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by His Honor, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Judges of the Superior and Municipal Courts, the Press, District Attorney, Police and Sheriff's Department, all of whom assisted us during the past year.

Respectfully submitted

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

JDK:ES

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION

This last year, \$659,990.00 was collected for family support by this division, and at least a half-million dollars of that sum went to families in San Francisco.

We, in this division, are justly proud of this achievement because it was accomplished by hard work and against great odds. We are not proud that, hard as we try, we have lost close to another million dollars because we literally don't have the time to collect it. This doesn't make good sense, but it is an absolute statement of fact. The records of this division show, over a period of years, that the amount of collections is governed by the closeness of supervision. That point was made clear in last year's report, where it was shown that an increase of two probation officers to the staff in this division (at an over-all cost of about \$14,000.00), with a reduced case-load, actually brought a return of \$124,000.00 in increased family support.

The function of the probation officer in this division is not to collect child-support, but to work with the probationer to make it possible for him to meet his obligations. To do this, the probation officer must understand and appreciate the problems of the probationer and know how to help him meet these problems. This takes time...time for personal counselling, family counselling, financial counselling. It takes time to work with different members of the family, with employers, creditors and other social agencies.

There is another way of handling this tupe of situation, and that is the "Pay, -or else" method. This method we reject, because it violates the basic principles of probation, and we can prove that the way we do things pays off.

The Family Support Division now consists of a Supervising Probation Officer, five probation officers, and two clerk-stenographers. In addition, to do our job takes up most of the time of the Cashier's Office, since two-thirds of the Department's total collections are made in this division. At the end of the fiscal year, we had 1663 cases, -an average of 333 per probation officer. This is about double the number that can be supervised properly with this type of specialized case-load.

Three different types of cases are handled by this division:

1. those granted probation following conviction of Section 27C (and 270-A) of the Penal Code;
2. those referred from the Superior Court on authority of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act;

-continued

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION - (continued)

3. those referred from the Office of the District Attorney for the purpose of making child-support payments under authority of Section 641.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Contrary to popular belief, our efforts to collect child-support are not confined to families receiving public assistance. Every child is entitled to the support of his father, and all fathers are obligated to support their children, regardless of public assistance.

It is difficult for this division to make a flat statement of the amount of family support collected and paid to families receiving public assistance, thus reducing the grant of aid. To have an accurate statement, there would have to be a control set up in the Public Welfare Department. Even this would not give a true picture, because it would not show the amount of aid that might be granted if the father were not paying child-support.

In view of the tremendous cost of the A.N.C. program, we feel that it is very important that a system be established that does show just how much of a reduction in public assistance is due to the family support payments made through the Adult Probation Department. The community has a right to know what tax-supported services are accomplishing. This department has the right to let the community know what we are accomplishing in our efforts to meet the problems that are so dramatically pointed out by the cost of the A.N.C. program.

We suggest that the basic problem of dependent children, and the resulting tax burden, has to be met in just the way we are attempting to do it..by having the fathers accept and meet their obligations to their children. We also suggest that we can actually cut the cost to the taxpayer, and we ask for the opportunity to do this. It would take close cooperation between the agencies involved, an adequate staff for this division, and the interest and concern of the community. With these three factors, we can almost guarantee to cut the grants of public assistance by a half-million dollars.

Is anyone interested?

THE NALLINE CLINIC

The number of tests administered to probationers at the Nalline Clinic during the past fiscal year totalled 1100, as compared to 1266 tests during the previous year.

Approximately 95 persons were under Court order to report to the Nalline Clinic during that period of time, with an additional 35 persons being required to take tests on an intermittent basis. A majority of those under supervision in this program were persons who had been convicted of having violated Section 11721 of the Health and Safety Code. The fact that the Supreme Court recently determined that arrests under that section were unconstitutional has reduced the number of referrals through this Department during the past few months, and if the Courts pursue their present policy of referring only those convicted of violating Sections 4230 and 4143a of the Business and Professions Code (with rare exception), the number of tests administered is not expected to change a great deal during the ensuing year.

The result of the tests administered during the past year corresponded to the findings of the previous years in that less than 10% of those taking the tests as a condition of probation, were found to be using an opium derivative in sufficient amount to be detected at the Clinic.

It was noted, however, that during the past year there has been a major increase in the use of methedrene on the part of probationers, and with rare exception, all have been able to produce a prescription from a physician authorizing their use of this particular stimulant. In many cases the use of methedrene appears to have had a more debilitating effect upon them than heroin, and yet, from a legal standpoint, this Department is unable to take steps to prevent the probationer from using this drug.

Once again it should also be noted that after three years participation in the Nalline Program, it is the feeling of this Department that the Courts could, and should, make wider use of the Clinic, by referring to it all convicted persons who have a narcotic history in their backgrounds, rather than confining the referrals to those convicted of specific narcotic violations.

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS

Eugene Block	Citizen
Matthew C. Carberry	Sheriff
John D. Kavanaugh	Chief Probation Officer
Warren T. Jenkins	Secretary

- - -

During the past year, the local County Parole Board, in the course of its monthly meetings, considered the applications of 113 inmates of the County Jail who requested that they be released on parole.

Of the applications reviewed, the Parole Board saw fit to parole a total of 32, with half of those released, being turned over to other jurisdictions for further prosecution, or for treatment in one of our State institutions.

Records kept on those released under supervision reveal that only one parolee subsequently became involved in difficulty serious enough to prompt his return to custody. The success of the program would therefore indicate that a more increased use of parole is in order. However, it is obvious to the Parole Board members that the lack of adequate staffing prevents any expansion in this regard.

The Parole Board depends almost completely on the files and reports of the Probation Department in reaching a decision on the granting or denying of parole, and additionally makes use of the part-time services of a deputy probation officer who compiles the information that is reviewed. In addition to copies of the probation reports, contact is made with family members, friends and prospective employers, and this information is also turned over to the Board members. On the basis of these reports, coupled with a lengthy interrogation of the applicant at the regularly scheduled parole hearing, a decision is reached as to whether or not parole will be granted.

Under the present procedure the Parole Board is obviously doing an adequate job. It is just as apparent that the use of parole, based on its successful results during the past four years, should logically be expanded. Without additional help, however, such an expansion cannot be accomplished. The need for a full-time investigator was noted in the report filed last year, and therefore there is no reason to belabor the point further at this time, save to once again note that the addition of but one probation, or parole officer, would not only effect a saving to the local citizenry by reducing the cost of providing for the inmate while he is confined in the County Jail, through earlier releases of the inmates, but it would also offer far greater guarantees of their remaining out of difficulty in the future.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT

During the fiscal year 1961-1962 the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Unit of the Adult Probation Department, consisting of three Probation Officers and one Stenographer, provided varied services to the Courts and to the San Francisco County Jail #2. These services may be listed as follows:

I. Probation Services:

1. Pre-sentence reports were prepared for Municipal and Superior Courts: 60 for Municipal and 71 for Superior.
2. Special investigations were made for the Municipal Courts. These were less formal than the pre-sentence reports. In most cases, the Courts would refer to this Unit, letters received from prisoners requesting modification of their sentences. After an interview and a brief investigation, a report and recommendation was prepared for the Court. A total of 109 investigations were made.
3. This Unit supervised all males placed on probation by the Municipal Courts on drunk, drunk driving and related cases. An intensive effort was made to rehabilitate those who had a drinking problem. The following table shows the extent and results of this supervision for drunk (152 MPC) cases only:

					<u>EVALUATION AT TERMINATION</u>		
<u>Month</u>	<u>New cases received</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Termi- nated</u>	<u>No. at end of Month</u>	<u>Good %</u>	<u>Fair %</u>	<u>Poor %</u>
1961				182			
July	16	2	12	184	66.6	16.6	16.8
Aug.	15	2	11	186	50		50
Sept.	17		16	187	31	38	31
Oct.	17	2	12	190	55.5	33.3	11.2
Nov.	15	3	13	189	28	36	36
Dec.	21	2	95	113	63.6		36.4
1962							
Jan.	16	7	11	111	50	20	30
Feb.	14	2	15	108	43		57
Mar.	29		12	125	75		25
Apr.	17	3	15	124	55.7	11	33.3
May	15		16	123	71.3		28.7
June	14	2	16	119	73	13.5	13.5
TOTALS	206	25	244	119	55.2%	14%	30.8%

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT (continued)

There were 513 drunk driving cases (23102 VC) placed on probation during the fiscal year. This averages 42.8 cases per month. The majority of these cases were placed on probation for a six-month period. Almost all of them had a fine of \$276.00 each imposed, making a total of approximately \$141,588.00 to be collected in addition to restitution that was ordered in many cases.

It appeared that a much smaller percentage of the persons placed on probation for drunk driving were alcoholics than those placed on probation on drunk charges. The supervision of the drunk driving cases centered around collecting the fines and restitution rather than alcoholic rehabilitation. Both types of cases required close supervision. It would be difficult to determine which one required the most supervision.

4. Transfer Cases: W. W. Putnam, a member of this Unit, has been assigned the handling of interstate and intrastate cases as per the provisions of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact. This involves interviewing persons living in this area, who were originally granted probation in another jurisdiction; informing the requesting state or county of the circumstances of probationer's social and economic situation in this community; and supervising probationer as a courtesy to the Court of the requesting state or county. When the probationer has been accepted by this Department for courtesy supervision, he is then taken to the Bureau of Identification of the San Francisco Police Department and is photographed and fingerprinted. At regular intervals, reports on the probationer's progress are submitted to the sending state or county. As of June 30, 1962, there were 125 probationers being supervised by this Department as a courtesy to other states and to various counties in California. The following chart shows the extent of this case load:

Balance carried forward as of June 30, 1961..112

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Net</u>
1961			
July	11	10	113
Aug.	5	2	116
Sept.	11	8	119
Oct.	3	11	111
Nov.	10	6	115
Dec.	3	3	115

- continued

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT (continued)

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Expired</u>	<u>Net</u>
1962			
Jan.	4	5	114
Feb.	14	5	123
Mar.	14	6	131
Apr.	5	5	131
May	7	10	128
June	4	7	125
TOTALS	91	78	125

II. County Jail Services:

1. Prisoners were interviewed when their letters to the Court requesting modification had been referred to this Unit.
2. Prisoners were interviewed at their request regarding personal problems.
3. Prisoners were interviewed on probation matters for other probation officers.
4. This Unit cooperated with the Adult Guidance Center Unit whenever possible.

III. Other Activities:

1. An active program of establishing good working relationships with other community agencies was continued.
2. Members of this Unit have been selected to serve on committees of the community, trying to develop alcoholic rehabilitation programs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT - showing funds appropriated,
expended, and summary of collections
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1962:

APPROPRIATED: \$ 305,886

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Permanent	\$ 285,944	
Temporary	740	
Overtime	4,119	
Contractual Services	5,926	
Materials and Supplies	3,888	
Equipment	<u>3,295</u>	<u>303,912</u>

UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To General Fund) \$ 1,974

FUNDS COLLECTED ON COURT ORDERS:

Omitting to provide for minor
children, and family support \$ 659,990

Merchants, Hotels and other
commercial restitution 119,998

Fines, and Restitution for the
benefit of the City and County 234,314

TOTAL COLLECTIONS \$1,014,302

COST of supervising an average case load of
6100 probationers for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1962:

Actual Expenditures \$ 303,912

LESS - Fines collected to General Fund 234,314

NET COST TO CITY AND COUNTY \$ 69,598

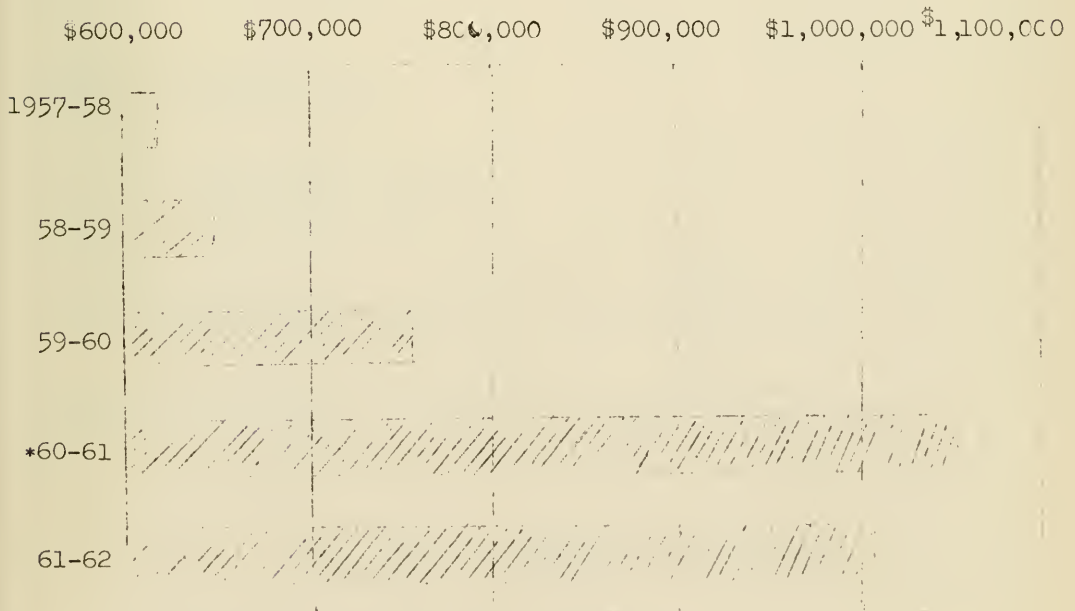
CHART I - shows comparisons of collections made by the Adult Probation Department on Court orders, during the past five years.

While the chart shows a decrease in collections under those of last year, it also shows an increase of 32% over two years ago, whereas last year's collections were 38% over the previous year. Had the \$139,000 for the Alexander Case been omitted completely, the increase over last year would have been 11%.

COLLECTIONS for the past five years are as follows:

1957-58	\$ 615,029
58-59	644,703
59-60	766,746
60-61	1,055,535
61-62	1,014,302

CHART I



* Includes \$139,000 - Alexander Case

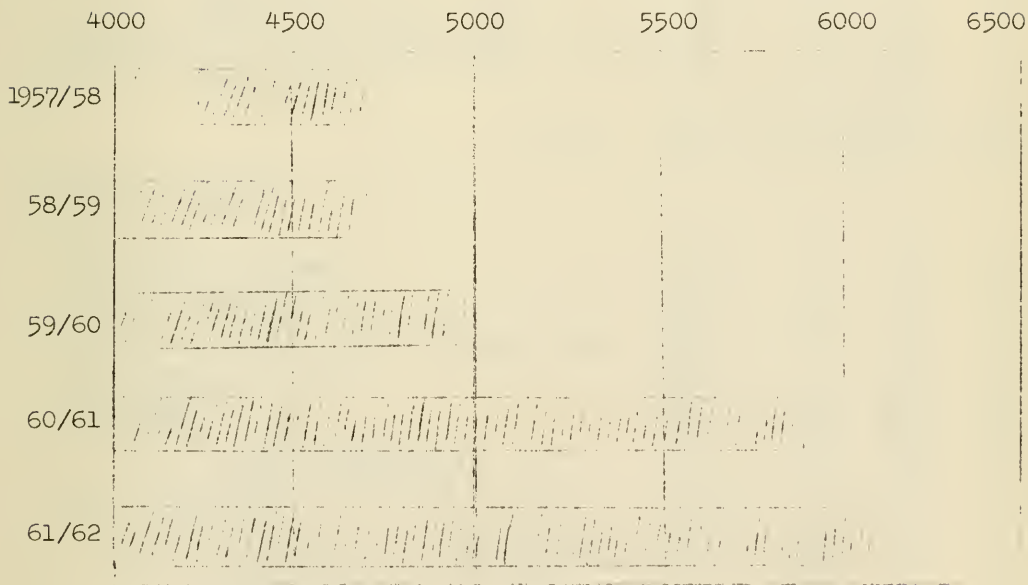
These collections represent monies for the support of families and minor children; for restitution to merchants, hotels and other commercial restitution, and monies collected on fines and restitution for the benefit of the City and County of San Francisco.

This chart shows a comparison of case loads carried by the Department during the preceding five-year period.

An all time high peak of 6100 probationers under supervision has been reached.

The chart below shows a 30% increase in the total case load during the past five years. It should be pointed out also that this is an increase of 56% over the case load in the fiscal year 1956-57.

CHART II



Case loads per officer for the five years are as follows:

1957/58	205
58/59	205
59/60	206
60/61	245
61/62	254

OFFENSES

where

PROBATION WAS GRANTED OR DENIED

<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>	<u>GRANTED</u>		<u>DENIED</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Assault	71	11	80	3
Burglary	50	-	123	-
Forgery	22	15	43	2
Violating Section 476a Penal Code	20	2	19	2
Grant Theft	34	2	50	3
Violating Sections of Vehicle Code	13	1	11	-
" Section 10851 " "	32	1	65	-
Rape	17	-	20	-
Robbery	41	2	84	2
Violating Drug Laws	62	13	77	2
" Section 337a Penal Code	20	-	6	-
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	20	2	7	-
Violating Section 288 Penal Code	69	-	27	-
" Other laws	28	15	35	3
TOTALS	499	64	647	17

MUNICIPAL COURT

Battery	199	12	8	-
Malicious Mischief	113	2	-	-
Disturbing the Peace	103	7	3	2
Drunk (152 MPC)	221	18	4	-
Violating Section 23102 Vehicle Code	564	37	4	-
Omitting to Provide	542	-	9	-
Petit Theft	247	72	9	6
Vagrancy	137	38	11	5
Violating Traffic Laws	460	16	17	4
" Local Ordinances	114	13	5	2
" Section 499b Penal Code	17	-	2	1
Sex violations	19	-	-	1
Violation California Unemployment Law	227	24	-	-
" Sections 147, 148 Penal Code	135	15	3	1
" Drug Laws	108	17	1	3
" Section 240b Municipal Police Code	-	-	-	-
Other violations	101	23	11	3
TOTALS	3307	294	87	28

TOTAL GRANTED PROBATION 4164

" DENIED " 779

REVOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SHOWING COMPARISONS FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD - 1958 - 1962

SUPERIOR COURTS

MUNICIPAL COURTS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>
1958	8	1000	22	3600
1959	10	1000	20	3700
1960	9	1200	19	3750
1961	8	1508	20	4384
1962	8	1624	18	4476

Revocations in Superior Courts 133

Revocations in Municipal Courts 800

TOTAL 933

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications for probation
(pre-sentence investigations) 2086

Modifications 6

Special Investigations 338

New probationers 4164

Number of revocations 933

TOTAL 7527

MARITAL STATUS

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	209	13	1100	63
Divorced or Separated	106	15	944	102
Married	160	17	1236	107
TOTAL	475	45	3280	272

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Miscellaneous activities of the Adult Probation Department not covered in other pages of this report are as follows:

During the year, 4164 new probationers were referred by the Courts, and a total of 7527 investigations were handled by the Department.

Daily written reports made to the Courts involved reports on modifications, revocations, restorations to probation, extensions of probation, and also a large number of pre-sentences were submitted to the Courts.

Overtime worked by the Department during the year was 790 paid man-hours, and 100 hours time off in lieu of overtime pay.

In the Municipal and Superior Court Divisions, the large number of pre-sentences completed is in addition to the work of supervising a case load of 6100.

GENERAL STATISTICS

INFORMATION

ON

NEW CASES RECEIVED

	<u>Superior Court</u>		<u>Municipal Court</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	1101	68	801	116	2086
Modifications	4	2			
Number of cases referred for special investigations (not probation applications)	1	9	236	92	338

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PROBATION HISTORY

New probationers	499	64	3307	294	4164
1st time on probation	414	50	2339	228	3031
2nd time on probation	49	9	653	43	754
3rd time on probation	36	5	315	23	379

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Served jail sentence	196	20	334	19	569
Fines imposed	199	6	1375	98	1678
Restitution	110	15	791	47	963
Family Support	1	0	513	0	514
To take psychiatric treatments	3	2	50	10	65
Probation to the Court	27	2	8	5	42
To take Nalline Tests	10	1	41	4	56

SUPERIOR COURT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
The following motions were made for probation in the Superior Courts	1101	76	

Number of probationers continued from previous year	1364	133	
Number of offenders granted probation in the Superior Courts	499	64	
Number of modifications	10	7	
	<hr/>		
Number under supervision this year	1873	204	
	<hr/>		
Number revoked	105	28	
Probation expired without change of plea	226	36	
Discharged under Section 1203.3 Penal Code	40	1	
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	10	4	
Number died	1	2	
	<hr/>		
Number on probation in Superior Court as of June 30, 1962	1491	133	<u>1624</u>

The following motions in Superior Court were denied
and dispositions were as follows:

Sentenced to State Prison	200	12	
" " County Jail	290	5	
Committed to California Youth Authority	72	1	
" " " Rehabilitation Center	5	0	
	<hr/>		
TOTAL	567	18	<u>585</u>

MUNICIPAL COURTS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number continued from previous year	4129	255
Number granted probation	3307	294
Number under supervision this year	<u>7436</u>	<u>549</u>

RELEASES:

Number revoked	719	81
Probation expired without change of plea	2229	263
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	192	14
Number died	9	2
Number on probation as of June 30, 1962	<u>4287</u>	<u>189 4476</u>

San Francisco

Adult Probation Department

DOCUMENTS

SEP 24 1968

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ANNUAL REPORT 1962 - 1963

SUPERIOR COURT

C. Harold Caulfield, Presiding Judge

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Clerk-Stenographer

Tove I. Stein

Account Clerk

William M. Brett

General Clerk-Typist

Mary-Faith Poore

Telephone Operator

Julia McGraw (Transferred) Ruth Howard (Temporary)

*Retired

+Prepared statistics

°Resigned

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

HALL OF JUSTICE

880 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 200

PHONE KLONDIKE 3-9111

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

PLEASE REPLY TO

PROBATION OFFICER

REFERS TO

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE
SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS:

Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department for the fiscal year 1962-1963.

As has been indicated in this current report, the work of the Department has increased considerably and the responsibility of the officers and personnel has increased with the larger number of referrals from the Superior and Municipal Courts. It is therefore incumbent upon the staff to work unceasingly in order to render an efficient service to the courts.

Probationers received this year numbered 4220 and 8466 investigations were made. Inasmuch as the officers of this Department serve in a dual capacity, namely, in an investigative and supervising role, this adds to the difficulty of effective supervision. Despite this fact, the sum of \$1,050,489 was collected from probationers.

There were 5178 referrals from the courts; 3754 from the Municipal Court, and 1424 from the Superior Court. A total of 958 offenders were denied probation - 293 from the Municipal Court and 665 from the Superior Court. Probation was granted to 759 offenders in the Superior Court and to 3461 offenders in the Municipal Court.

A caseload of 233 probationers per officer was supervised during the year which is three times the number set by professional standards.

Again we appreciate the help of innumerable public and private agencies in our work. We also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by His Honor, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Judges of the Superior and Municipal Courts, the Press, District Attorney, Police, Public Defender, and Sheriff's Department, all of whom assisted us during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JDK:jm

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH,
Chief Probation Officer

THE FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION

The Family Support Division occupies a unique position in the Adult Probation Department because in this Division we can prove the value of supervision, and the basic meaning of probation. Obviously in this Division we are dealing with people lacking in responsibility toward their most fundamental obligations. Obvious, too, is our success or failure in developing a sense of responsibility in those we supervise-- it shows in our collections of family support, this year a not inconsiderable sum of \$720,268.00 (as compared to last years \$659,990.00). Sometimes the value of probation is nebulous and difficult to define -; hard to prove. So, actually we serve as a proving ground for the Department to show the benefit of probation to the individual and to the community.

Unfortunately, what we proved in this last fiscal year was the negative value of lack of supervision. Although the staff in this Division was increased by one probation officer in September 1962 and therefore the caseloads of the individual probation officers were reduced slightly, our intake has been so high that the caseloads now average 310. No one probation officer can provide adequate supervision for that number of individuals -- not even under ideal conditions and with a full clerical staff. It works out to an average of less than 35 minutes per case per month. This is less time than it takes to handle the clerical details on a case.

From where then does the time come to provide supervision-- to provide personal and family counselling, financial counselling, educational, vocational and employment counselling, to make collateral contacts with relatives, friends, employers and social agencies? When does the probation officer find the time to complete investigations, verify information and prepare reports for Court? The answer is as obvious as the problem. Any time spent on one case is done at the expense of the rest of the case load. It is robbing Peter to pay Paul. It is not supervision.

The Family Support Division now consists of one Supervising Probation Officer, six probation officers and two stenographers who also double as receptionists. Our case load was 1,859 at the end of the last fiscal year. Only three probation

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION (Continued)

officers have been added to the staff (and no clerical help) since 1956, when the total case load was only 800. It is no wonder that our collections of family support have not kept pace with our increasing case load. Conservatively we estimate we are collecting only about 1/3 of the potential available, should we be able to provide adequate supervision.

In addition to the increased case load in the past 7 years, there has also been an interesting development in the composition of the case load of the Family Support Division. In 1956, about 70% of the cases were on probation on a charge of violating Section 270 of the Penal Code, 25% were referred under authority of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, and 5% were referrals from the Superior Court or from the Office of the District Attorney under authority of Section 641.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Partly due to the changing philosophy regarding family responsibility and certainly due to the demands of society that family responsibility be met by those with the duty of support new programs to enforce these obligations have developed in recent years. At the present time, over 50% of our total case load are referrals under the inter-state and inter-county Reciprocal Support program, 20% are referrals from the District Attorney (without prosecution) and only about 30% are actually on probation. These different categories are equally important and each represent a developing awareness that although supervision is a vital factor in regulating family support payments, it isn't always necessary to punish by arresting and convicting the non-supporting parent. We heartily concur with the development of this philosophy, but it does pose additional problems to the Family Support Division, because it means that the probation officer has to know and understand the different programs, the different laws, procedures and relationships to those under supervision and also to the Courts. Time to learn the procedures and relationships of these new programs also has to come from the 35 minutes a month there is to spend on each case.

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION (Continued)

No discussion of the activities of the Family Support Division is complete or realistic without our making an effort to relate our work to the taxpayer. For this division, this is simple. Adequate supervision is the key to success in probation. We can prove it with our record of family support payments over the past years. And we would welcome the opportunity to prove it in the future. Our collections of support payments rise and fall, not with the case load and not with general economic conditions (changing employment conditions) -- but with the intensity of supervision. We have stated this before, but it is dramatic enough to repeat.

When the total case load of this Division was 1,600 the staff was increased by one probation officer one year and one the next. By the end of two years the total case load had been reduced by 250 (because of more intensive supervision), but the collections had increased by \$124,000.00! This represented a return of 800% on the investment of \$14,000.00 (annual salary of two probation officers). Had the addition to the staff included the proper complement of clerical help, the return on the investment would have been much greater. We truly don't know where the community could find a greater return on a small investment. Particularly when a great share of this money directly reduces the amount of public assistance paid from public money.

In the immediate future, the Family Support Division is being presented with a new program as a result of recent state legislation which will add referrals from the divorce courts for the purpose of regulating child support payments. Again we approve. This is a tremendous step in the development of community responsibility. We are more than willing to meet the new obligations imposed upon us, but can this be included in the 35 minutes we now have each month for each of our present cases? Obviously not. This would be the ideal time to establish the program we have suggested before whereby under public scrutiny and with adequate staff we could be allowed to prove what can be done with adequate supervision.

NALLINE CLINIC

In July of 1959, San Francisco County for the first time, began using the drug Nalline as an agent to detect and control narcotic addicts. The Adult Probation Department was invited to participate in the program from its first inception, and as has been the case in virtually all of the "newly introduced" programs in law enforcement where this Department has been requested to involve itself, there was no addition to the staff.

Because of an acute shortage of staff that has existed for many years, a probation officer was assigned to this program on what amounts to a part-time basis. Despite this negative aspect, the results of the program thus far have been extremely gratifying, in that a fair amount of those placed on probation under this program have at least remained free from arrest during their period of supervision.

It has become painfully evident, however, that aside from the few departments that are intimately connected with the program (the Health Department, the Police, and the Probation and Parole Departments), it might as well be non-existent. This is not a little surprising, particularly in view of the success that this type of program has enjoyed in virtually all of the other counties that have placed it into effect.

When one considers the advantages of a program of this type, it is difficult to understand the reason for the deterioration of this program in San Francisco. Other counties have noted that the program has resulted in a savings to the community, in that a large number of offenders can be successfully prosecuted as a result of the test with the narcotic user being willing to plead guilty rather than demanding a lengthy and expensive trial. Under the program, when properly used, narcotic users are able to hold down jobs and support themselves and their families. They can be kept under control without physical detentiin, thus alleviating the tremendous cost of maintaining them in institutions and the support of their dependents by the State.

In addition, statistics prove that the Nalline test discourages addicts from settling in the community. Peddlers, therefore, shun the area where there is no market for their drugs.

This Department most certainly recognizes the test as being a vital contribution to the rehabilitation of users of narcotics. However, its complete effectiveness depends on a number of requisites, high among which are the following:

1. The judiciary must be amenable to the policy of placing the addict on probation with Nalline after incarceration, and in addition, persons with a narcotic history in their backgroun should

1. (Continued)
be placed in the program.

2. The caseload of the probation officer handling such probationers should be limited to no more than 50.

Police statistics for 1962 reveal that 754 persons were arrested in San Francisco for various narcotic violations, a record that obviously does not include the narcotic user who might be arrested for an act of theft, etc. Of the above number, however, less than 15 persons were placed in the Nalline program. Certainly the dismissal of charges is the major reason for the small number of those placed in the program as compared to the original number of arrestees, but withal it is evident that additional explanations are needed.

Other counties have decided that the detection of narcotic users and the reduction of addiction and addiction-related violations through a Nalline Clinic is sufficient proof of the efficacy of this program. Clinics in operation elsewhere have greatly facilitated bringing addicts under the control of the Courts, which has benefited not only the community, but the addict as well, in that it provides a type of post-conviction control that had never been offered in the past.

Up to the present, the participation of this Department in the effort to control narcotics in this community has been most fruitful. To allow it to retrogress either because of lack of personnel in this office, or through lack of understanding of the program, would seem not only unwise, but wholly illogical. The value of such a program perhaps is more adequately described in the Report of President Kennedy's Panel on Drug Abuse, "Lessened antisocial activities, or accumulated man-months off drugs are positive achievements toward final independence of the post addict, and of reduced social and economic burdens for the community at large (Per annum costs: \$2,000.00 in jail vs. \$350.00 less salary on probation)".

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS

Eugene Block	Citizen
Matthew C. Carberry	Sheriff
John D. Kavanauth	Chief Probation Officer
Warren T. Jenkins	Secretary

For the past four years, in virtual anonymity, the Board of Parole Commissioners has been meeting monthly in the local County Jail. The Board, consisting of the Chief Adult Probation Officer, the Sheriff, and a lay person appointed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court, passes upon applications for parole submitted by those inmates who are serving periods of confinement without benefit of probation.

During the past fiscal year, 155 applications were submitted for consideration, and of those 54 were granted an early release.

The above figures compare favorably with the number of applications processed during the past four years, with a slightly larger percentage being granted parole.

In virtually all of the cases considered by the Parole Board, the files and probation reports of this Department are used. A member of this Department serves as Secretary for the group and it is his responsibility to prepare the parole applications for the Board's scrutiny. In the course of compiling this information, family members and prospective employers are contacted and letters of inquiry are sent to the Judge who originally imposed sentence so that he also might have the opportunity to advise the Board of his thinking in the matter.

Accompanying the above information in a majority of cases, is the probation report previously filed when the applicant made a motion for probation. On the basis of this compilation of reports, interviews and statements, plus a lengthy interrogation of the applicant himself at the parole hearing session, a decision is then reached as to whether or not parole should be granted.

Many considerations are involved in the granting of parole, with the major factors being the welfare of the community and the well-being of the individual who is applying for release. In a number of instances, parole is granted so that the inmate might be returned to another jurisdiction for additional imprisonment. In occasions such as that, the early release of the applicant saves the County the cost of upkeep, but still does not return the offender to society.

PAROLE (Continued)

Thus far, of those who are released to their families, less than 5% have been returned to jail for violations committed while on parole. Unfortunately, these releases have been necessarily curtailed, because there is not sufficient help to assure their being properly supervised. One can easily envision a substantial saving to the community both in money expended by way of taxes, as well as in man work-hours, should the day arrive when the Parole Board is properly staffed.

While it is true that the Parole system, as presently comprised, is doing an "adequate" job, it is felt that it could most certainly be expanded. The need for a full time investigator is most obvious for reasons mentioned above, but perhaps more importantly an extension of the program would allow for persons being released from confinement with far greater assurance that their complete rehabilitation could be effected.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT

The Alcoholic Rehabilitation Unit continued to supervise all male drunk and drunk-driving cases placed on probation by the various Courts, as well as the transfer cases from out of state and out of county.

The following table shows the number of new cases received during the fiscal year 1962-63:

	<u>152 MPC & 647.f PC</u>	<u>23102 VC</u>	<u>Out of State & County</u>	<u>Total</u>
1962				
July	19	54	10	83
Aug.	8	43	7	58
Sept.	21	32	3	56
Oct.	21	47	7	75
Nov.	22	37	7	66
Dec.	17	26	4	47
1963				
Jan.	21	57	9	87
Feb.	22	31	11	64
Mar.	21	42	5	68
Apr.	31	26	4	61
May	35	28	6	69
June	46	27	3	76
TOTALS	284	450	76	810
AVE. PER MO.	23.75	37.5	6.33	67.5

In June of 1963, arrests under Municipal Police Code 152 covering drunk arrests in a public place were ruled to be illegal by the State Supreme Court, since they were already covered by the Penal Code, Section 647.f. A total of 97 cases arrested and placed on probation on the charge of 152 M.P.C. were terminated as a result of this decision.

In all cases where drinking was a principal factor in the arrest and conviction, an effort was made to determine if the probationer had a drinking problem or was an alcoholic. There is no agency or facility in the community to help make this determination, so the Probation Officers assigned to this unit made an "off-the-cuff" evaluation based on the probationer's drinking, employment, marital, and arrest history. When indicated, and when the probationer was cooperative, he was referred to one or more of the alcoholic treatment agencies in the community.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT (continued)

Since all of the official voluntary agencies refuse to accept persons unless they seek treatment voluntarily, we were not able to use the authority of the Court or the Probation Department to force a person to accept treatment. It is still a controversial subject, but many alcoholic clinics in the country, including the Alameda County Center for Treatment and Education on Alcoholism in Oakland, have accepted cases on a direct Court order as a condition of probation and have found the results satisfactory.

An evaluation or screening center which would be available to the Courts and to the Probation Department would be extremely helpful.

With rare exceptions, the drunk driving convictions included a \$276.00 fine. The Probation Department was delegated to collect this fine from those placed on probation. At the rate of 37.5 probationers per month, the amount to be collected was \$10,350.00 per month, or \$124,200.00 per year. In many cases restitution for damage to other cars was also ordered to be collected, which often amounted to more than the fine imposed.

An officer of this unit also supervised cases transferred from other states or other counties under the provisions of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact. There were 133 of these cases under courtesy supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

The members of this unit prepared 107 pre-sentence reports for the Municipal Courts, and 58 pre-sentence reports for the Superior Courts.

Special investigations were made for the San Francisco Courts and out-of-town jurisdictions. These totalled 63 for the year.

Since the name "Alcoholic Rehabilitation Unit" appears on all of the Directories at the new Hall of Justice, many persons not on probation, either come to the unit or were referred there for general information regarding alcoholism and what to do about the alcoholic.

Probation Officers in this unit have continued to participate in community affairs regarding alcoholism, including membership on the United Community Fund's Health Council Committee on Alcoholism; attendance at the Second San Francisco Conference on Alcoholism; attendance at the California School on Alcoholism at Berkeley; attendance at a series of lectures at the U.C. Extension on Alcoholism, Dangerous Drugs, Narcotics, and Society and membership on Judge Ames' and the San Francisco Council on Alcoholism's Committee on Alcoholism. Members of the unit have been interviewed on two occasions by researchers from the Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism, with headquarters at Stanford University, which received a 1.1 million dollar grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT (continued)

conduct a national study of the problems relating to alcohol, and is sponsored by the North American Association of Alcoholism Programs.

-oOo-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT - showing funds appropriated,
expended, and summary of collections
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1963:

APPROPRIATED: \$ 340,314

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Permanent	\$ 311,867	
Temporary	740	
Overtime	4,297	
Contractual Services	8,751	
Materials and Supplies	4,017	
Equipment	6,533	336,205

UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To General Fund) \$ 4,109

FUNDS COLLECTED ON COURT ORDERS:

Omitting to provide for minor
children, and family support \$ 720,268

Merchants, Hotels and other
commercial restitution \$ 116,864

Fines, and Restitution for the
benefit of the City and County \$ 213,357

TOTAL COLLECTIONS \$ 1,050,489

COST of supervising an average case load of
5821 probationers for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1963:

Actual Expenditures \$ 336,205

LESS - Fines collected to General Fund \$ 213,357

NET COST TO CITY AND COUNTY \$ 122,848

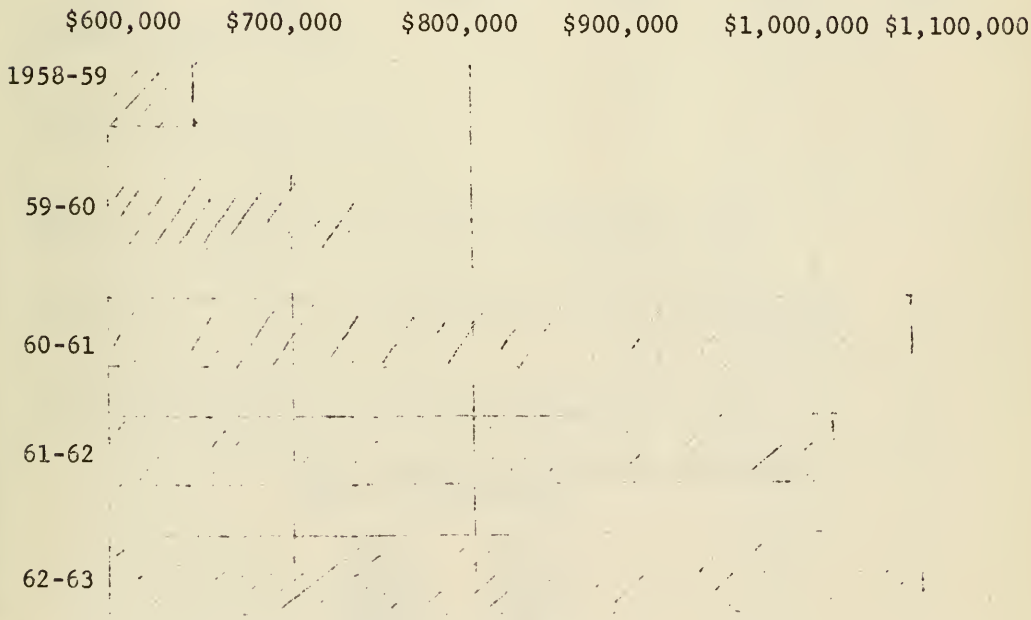
CHART I - Shows comparisons of collections made by the Adult Probation Department on Court orders, during the past five years.

There was a 4% increase in total collections over last year and a 63% increase over five years ago.

COLLECTIONS are as follows:

1958-59	\$ 644,703
59-60	766,746
60-61	1,055,535
61-62	1,014,302
62-63	1,050,489

CHART I



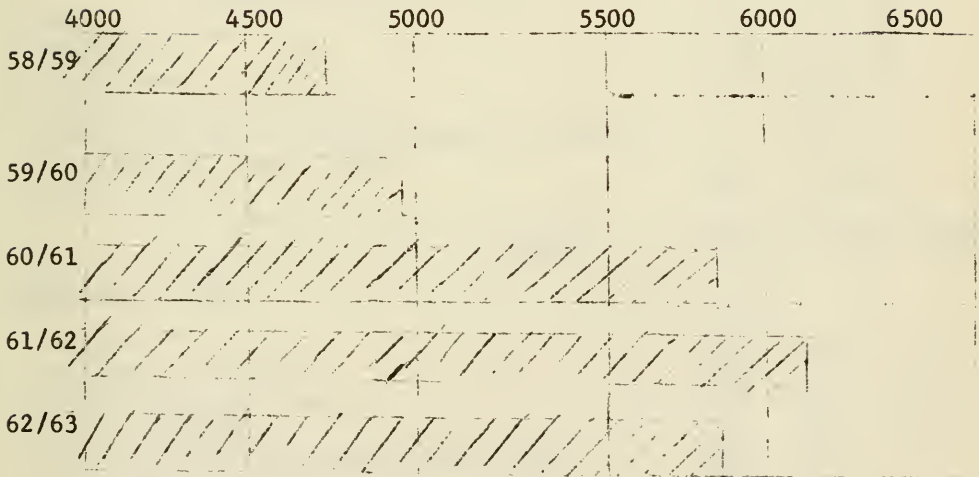
These collections represent monies for the support of families and minor children; for restitution to merchants, hotels and other commercial restitution, and monies collected on fines and restitution for the benefit of the City and County of San Francisco.

This chart shows a comparison of case loads carried by the Department during the preceding five-year period.

There is a total of 5821 probationers under supervision.

The chart shows a 24% increase in the total case load during the past five years.

CHART II



Case loads per officer for the five years are as follows:

58/59	205
59/60	206
60/61	245
61/62	254
62/63	233

OFFENSES

where

PROBATION WAS GRANTED OR DENIEDSUPERIOR COURT

	<u>GRANTED</u>		<u>DENIED</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Assault	72	4	54	1
Burglary	85	3	140	6
Forgery	47	13	55	9
Violating Section 476a Penal Code	18	3	15	-
Grand Theft	78	10	50	2
Violating Sections of Vehicle Code	31	1	3	-
" Section 10851 " "	25	2	48	-
Rape	29	-	17	-
Robbery	38	1	81	5
Drug Laws	70	20	46	3
Section 337a Penal Code	27	2	3	-
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	3	1	2	-
Section 288 Penal Code	43	-	13	-
Other Laws	106	17	108	4
TOTALS	672	87	635	30

MUNICIPAL COURT

Battery	210	25	21	1
Malicious Mischief	130	3	4	-
Disturbing the Peace	92	11	4	1
Drunk (152 MPC)	213	16	8	8
Violating Section 23102 Vehicle Code	489	38	7	3
Omitting to Provide	593	-	27	-
Petty Theft	222	123	30	32
Vagrancy	74	20	24	11
Traffic Laws	387	13	43	1
Local Ordinances	88	10	7	1
Section 499b Penal Code	52	-	6	1
Sex violations	33	1	4	-
California Unemployment Law	218	34	1	-
Sections 147, 148 Penal Code	92	9	5	5
Drug Laws	26	9	7	7
Other violations	209	21	22	2
TOTALS	3128	333	220	73

TOTAL GRANTED PROBATION

4220

" DENIED "

958

REVOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SHOWING COMPARISONS FOR FIVE YEAR PERIOD - 1959 - 1963

<u>SUPERIOR COURTS</u>			<u>MUNICIPAL COURTS</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>
1959	10	1000	20	3700
1960	9	1200	19	3750
1961	8	1508	20	4384
1962	8	1624	18	4476
1963	6	1694	18	4127
Revocations in Superior Courts			107	
Revocations in Municipal Courts			<u>732</u>	
TOTAL			839	

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	2740
Modifications	59
Special Investigations	608
New Probationers	4220
Number of revocations	<u>839</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>8466</u></u>

MARITAL STATUS

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	239	20	885	72
Divorced or Separated	137	22	1000	100
Married	172	20	914	85
TOTAL	548	64	2799	257

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Miscellaneous activities of the Adult Probation Department not covered in other pages of this report are as follows:

During the year, 4220 new probationers were referred by the Courts, and a total of 8466 investigations were handled by the Department.

Daily written reports made to the Courts involved reports on modifications, revocations, restorations to probation, extensions of probation, and also a large number of pre-sentences were submitted to the Courts.

Overtime worked by the Department during the year was 778 paid man-hours, and 90 hours time off in lieu of overtime pay.

In the Municipal and Superior Court Divisions, the large number of pre-sentences completed is in addition to the work of supervising a case load of 5821.

GENERAL STATISTICS

INFORMATION

ON

NEW CASES RECEIVED

	<u>Superior Court</u>		<u>Municipal Court</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	1388	106	1107	139	2740
Modifications	6	3	40	10	59
Number of cases referred for special investigations (not probation applications)	2	23	469	114	608

- - - - -

PROBATION HISTORY

New probations	672	87	3165	333	4257
1st time on probation	550	65	2368	274	3257
2nd time on probation	75	15	578	38	706
3rd time on probation	47	7	219	21	294

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Served jail sentence	321	19	309	24	332
Fines imposed	149	12	1172	95	1267
Restitution	164	21	826	107	933
Family Support	0	0	497	0	497
To take psychiatric treatments	7	0	36	7	43
Probation to the Court	50	3	46	11	57
To take Nalline Tests	23	3	7	1	8

SUPERIOR COURT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
The following motions were made for probation in the Superior Courts	1241	87

Number of probationers continued from previous year:	1491	133
Number of offenders granted probation in the Superior Courts	672	87
Number of modifications	2	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number under supervision this year	2165	243
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number revoked	97	10
Probation expired without change of plea	320	50
Discharged under Section 1203.3 Penal Code	96	4
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	132	2
Number died	2	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number on probation in Superior Court as of June 30, 1963	1518	176
		<u>1694</u>

The following motions in Superior Court were denied
and dispositions were as follows:

Sentenced to State Prison	200	14
" " County Jail	208	14
Committed to California Youth Authority	67	1
" " " Rehabilitation Center	32	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	607	30
		<u>637</u>

MUNICIPAL COURTS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number continued from previous year	4287	189
Number granted probation	3128	333
Return to active status	113	10
Number under supervision this year	7528	532

RELEASES:

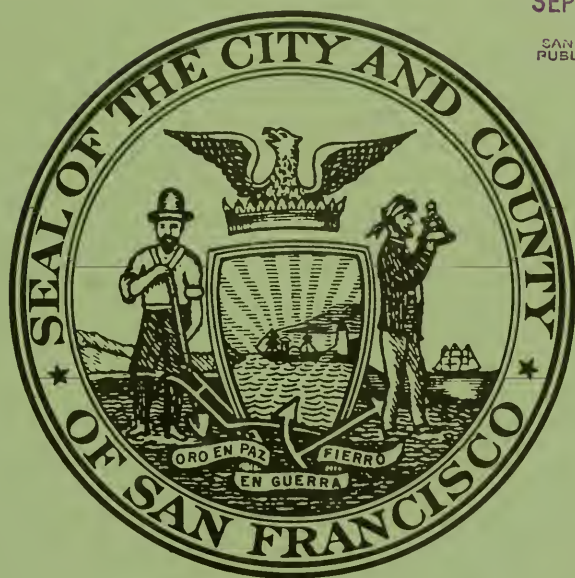
Number revoked	643	89
Probation expired without change of plea	2760	154
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	259	28
Number on probation as of June 30, 1963	3866	261 4127

San Francisco Adult Probation Department

DOCUMENT 3

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ANNUAL REPORT
1963-64

SUPERIOR COURT

Walter Carpeneti, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION - Judge Harry J. Neubarth
Department 12
Presiding Judge

Judge Francis McCarty
Department 6

Judge Norman Elkington
Department 11

- - - -

MUNICIPAL COURT

Leland J. Lazarus, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Judge George E. Maloney
Department 9

Judge Robert J. Drewes
Department 12

Judge Bernard J. Glickfeld
Department 10

Judge Lenore D. Underwood
Department 14

Judge Albert A. Axelrod
Department 11

Judge Leo. J. Friedman
Department 15

Judge Elton C. Lawless
Department 16

- - - -

ADULT PROBATION BOARD

Raymond Blosser
Adolph Pierotti

Kendrick Vaughan
Frank Ratto

Rev. Matthew Connolly

John D. Kavanaugh, Chief Adult Probation Officer

Supervising Adult Probation Officers

George W. Higginbotham

Margaret Connolly

Senior Adult Probation Officers

Joseph C. Akzam
Robert O. George
Warren T. Jenkins
Herbert Leebhoff

Robert D. Nicol
William W. Putnam
Wallace Takiguchi
Mary A. Yates

Adult Probation Officers

Louis C. Bosia
Joseph C. Coates
Francis H. Fong
Florence Frappier
Herbert S. Fung
Steve Genis

Allen Griswold
Joseph P. Halligan
Manfred H. Jang
Yook L. Lee
David O. Melton
Grant S. Mickins

Lawrence Mitchell
Steven A. Renfro
Natalie Rodriguez
Perry Schwartz
Irving Scott

Accountant

Harry M. Parmley, Jr.

Senior Clerk-Stenographers

Lois A. Carey

Beverley Daniel

Anna Sindicich

General Clerk-Stenographers

Edna R. Kunz
Justina K. Mannix

Lena Newman
Edna E. Smith

Clerk-Stenographer

Theresa O'Connell
Tove I. Stein

Account Clerk

William M. Brett

General Clerk-Typist

Mary-Faith Poore

Clerk

Mary Waishe

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

HALL OF JUSTICE

880 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 200

PHONE KLONDIKE 3-9111

ZIP No. 94103

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

PLEASE REPLY TO

PROBATION OFFICER

REFERS TO

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS:

Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department for the fiscal year 1963-1964.

As has been indicated in this current report, the work of the Department has increased considerably and the responsibility of the officers and personnel has increased with the larger number of referrals from the Superior and Municipal Courts. Despite the increased caseload, the staff of the Department has worked heroically in order to render an efficient service to the courts.

Probationers received this year numbered 4591 and 8069 investigations were made. Inasmuch as the officers of this Department serve in a dual capacity, namely, in an investigative and supervising role, this adds to the difficulty of effective supervision. Despite this fact, the sum of \$1,123,812 was collected from probationers.

There were 5428 referrals from the courts; 3986 from the Municipal Court, and 1442 from the Superior Court. A total of 837 offenders were denied probation - 290 from the Municipal Court and 547 from the Superior Court. Probation was granted to 895 offenders in the Superior Court and to 3696 offenders in the Municipal Court.

A caseload of 256 probationers per officer was supervised during the year which is three times the number set by professional standards.

Again we appreciate the help of innumerable public and private agencies in our work. We also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by His Honor, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Judges of the Superior and Municipal Courts, the Press, District Attorney, Police, Public Defender, and Sheriff's Department, all of whom assisted us during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH
Chief Probation Officer

JDK:ES

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Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

Chief Probation Officer

JDK:ES

NALLINE CLINIC

Since July, 1959 this Department has been participating in the operation of the above named clinic in an effort to detect and control narcotic addicts.

As was noted during the past years, the fact that such a program exists is relatively unknown save to those City Departments intimately connected with the program (the Health Department, the Police and the Probation and Parole Departments). As an indication of the lack of awareness that is prevalent, one only has to note that during the past fiscal year only 66 persons were referred to the Clinic for periodic testings. Of that number 35 persons were referred by one Superior Court (Department 6). From the remaining two Superior Courts 7 persons were ordered to take Nalline tests as a condition of probation, and but 19 cases were referred from Municipal Court.

At present, 115 persons are being supervised under this program, and as has been true in the past, a high percentage has at least remained free from arrest during their period of supervision. A number of "long term addicts" who were ordered to participate have taken it upon themselves to leave the area, a fact that was apparent to other counties who started this program prior to its inception in San Francisco.

In a report filed in 1963 mention was made of the fact that the Nalline Program could result in a valuable contribution to the rehabilitation of users of narcotics and perhaps with even more effectiveness for those who used "pep pills", etc., who could be expected to gravitate into the use of "heavy narcotics". In that report it was noted that several changes would have to be effected; however, in order to attain the desired optimum, with one of the requirements being the need for placing all persons with addictive problems in the program (this most certainly should include persons convicted of possession of a hypodermic needle or syringe) and the other being the limiting of the case-load of the Probation Officer handling such probationers to no more than 50.

It is the firm belief of this Department that the value of this program in terms of the well-being of the community, as well as the narcotic user himself, will continue to increase as the program continues. However, it obviously must be enlarged upon, and until it is there can be no thought of adequately controlling the problem of narcotics in this City.

PAROLE COMMISSION.

Eugene Block
Matthew C. Carberry
John D. Kavanaugh
Warren T. Jenkins

Citizen
Sheriff
Chief Probation Officer
Secretary

During the past fiscal year 211 applications for parole were processed and duly considered by the above named Commission.

Of that number, 56 were granted parole, a figure that compares favorably to the 54 who were granted parole during the fiscal year 1962-1963. The number of applications, however, exceeded by 46 the previous high.

During the five years that the Parole Commission has been in existence, they have been meeting monthly in the County Jail, devoting the major portion of a day in discussing various aspects of the parole application with the applicant, himself.

Prior to the meeting, each Commissioner has been supplied with background data on the applicant, all of which has been compiled by the Secretary. It is the latter's function to prepare the parole applications for the Commission, and submit his findings in the form of a written report. In most instances, a probation report has been previously filed and it is from this that most of the background data, etc., is furnished to the Board. On the basis of this information, plus a lengthy interrogation of the applicant, himself, at the parole hearing session, a decision is reached as to whether or not parole should be granted or denied.

Many considerations are involved in the granting of parole with the major factors being the welfare of the community and the well-being of the individual. A high percentage of those placed on parole are granted relief so that they might be transferred to another jurisdiction for additional imprisonment, with the Board realizing that the early release of the inmate saves the County the cost of upkeep, but at the same time does not allow him to return to society.

PAROLE - continued

Of those released on parole to their families, less than 5% have been returned to jail for subsequent violations during the period that they are on parole. Based on the results of the past five years, there can be no doubt but that the program is fulfilling its function. By the same token, it is only too apparent that lack of adequate staffing prevents the compiling of the type of information that is so necessary for any Parole Board to have available if it is expected to do an adequate job. Each year the need for additional help has been duly noted, but thus far the requests have gone unheeded.

It is hoped that ultimately some relief will be obtained so that a more thorough job can be performed.

-oOo-

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT

This Unit, consisting of three probation officers and a stenographer, continued to supervise all male drunk (647.f P.C.) and drunk-driving (23102 V.C.) cases placed on probation by the various Courts, as well as male transfer cases from out of state and out of county.

The following table shows the number of new cases received during the fiscal year 1963-64:

	<u>647.f PC</u>	<u>23102 VC</u>	<u>TRANSFER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1963				
July	9	32	6	47
Aug.	16	30	5	51
Sept.	31	34	6	71
Oct.	24	37	5	66
Nov.	26	23	9	58
Dec.	24	50	5	79
1964				
Jan.	35	49	5	89
Feb.	29	36	14	79
Mar.	39	36	8	83
Apr.	28	47	8	83
May	18	24	6	48
June	20	38	8	66
<hr/>				
TOTALS	299	436	85	820
<hr/>				
Ave. per mo.	25	36.3	7	68.3

Caseloads for the three probation officers assigned to this Unit averaged 255 for the year. The range was from a low of 188 in one caseload to a high of 340 in another during the year.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT - continued

Most of the drunk-driving cases referred to this Unit included a \$276.00 fine to be collected. The 436 cases received represent fines to be collected in the amount of \$120,336.00. Approximately 50% of the cases referred also included restitution to be collected. In most cases the restitution was more than the fine.

This Unit assisted in preparing the flood of pre-sentence reports on the civil rights demonstrators referred to the Probation Department in 1964, as well as preparing their own pre-sentence reports. A total of 120 formal probation reports was prepared, and 52 informal investigations were made.

No estimates are available as to the effectiveness of this Unit's rehabilitative efforts. All probationers were urged to take a look at their drinking pattern. If a problem was indicated, the probationer was directed to one of the many community treatment facilities.

An officer of this Unit also supervised male probationers transferred from other states or other California counties under the provisions of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact. There were 129 of these cases under courtesy supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

This Unit cooperated with the San Francisco Police Department and the San Francisco Council on Alcoholism in establishing the School on Alcoholism conducted for drunk-arrest offenders.

Probation officers in this Unit have continued to participate in community affairs regarding alcoholism, including membership on the United Community Fund's Health Council Committee on Alcoholism, and attendance at the Second Annual California School on Alcoholism at Berkeley.

-oOo-

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT - showing funds appropriated,
expended, and summary of collections
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1964:

<u>APPROPRIATED:</u>	\$	341,706
----------------------	----	---------

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Permanent	\$ 324,971	
Temporary	750	
Overtime	4,655	
Contractual Services	3,666	
Materials and Supplies	3,566	
Equipment	3,574	\$ 341,182
UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To General Fund)	\$	524

FUNDS COLLECTED ON COURT ORDERS:

Omitting to provide for minor children, and family support	\$	798,429
Merchants, Hotels and other commercial restitution	\$	131,596
Fines, and Restitution for the benefit of the City and County	\$	<u>193,787</u>
TOTAL COLLECTIONS	\$	1,123,812

COST of supervising an average caseload of
6409 probationers for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1964:

Actual Expenditures	\$	341,182
LESS - Fines collected to General Fund	\$	<u>193,787</u>
NET COST TO CITY AND COUNTY	\$	147,395

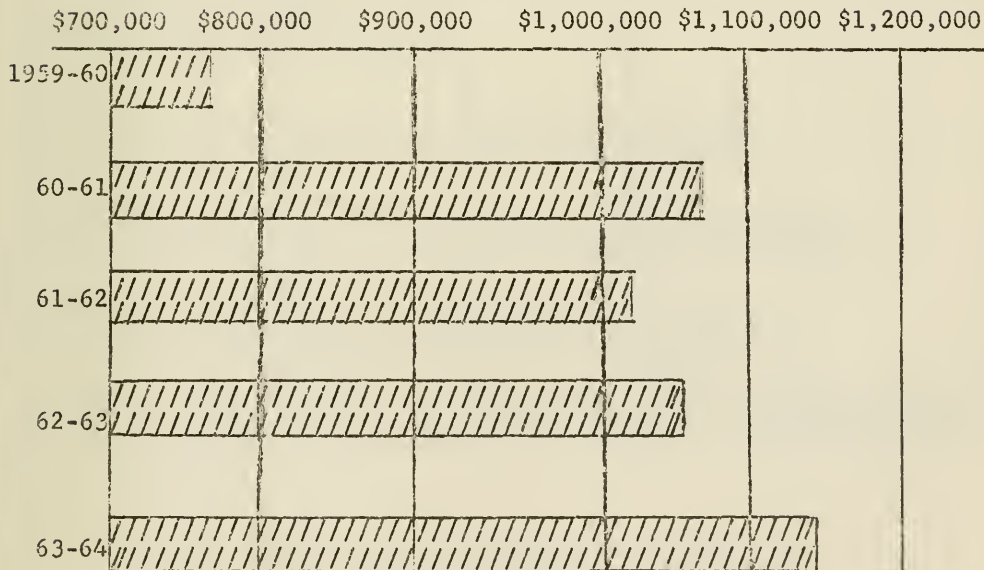
CHART I - Shows comparisons of collections made by the Adult Probation Department on Court orders, during the past five years.

There was a 7% increase in total collections over last year and a 47% increase over five years ago.

COLLECTIONS are as follows:

1959-60	\$ 766,746
60-61	1,055,535
61-62	1,014,302
62-63	1,050,489
63-64	1,123,812

CHART I



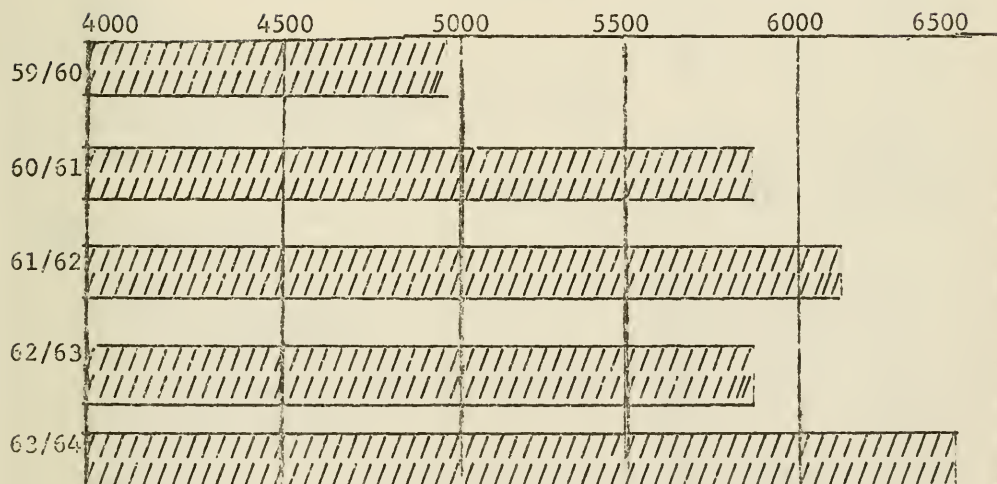
These collections represent monies for the support of families and minor children; for restitution to merchants, hotels and other commercial restitution, and monies collected on fines and restitution for the benefit of the City and County of San Francisco.

This chart shows a comparison of case-loads carried by the Department during the preceding five-year period.

There is a total of 6409 probationers under supervision.

The chart shows a 29.5% increase in the total caseload during the past five years.

CHART II



Caseloads per officer for the five years are as follows:

59/60	206
60/61	245
61/62	254
62/63	233
63/64	256

OFFENSES

where

PROBATION WAS GRANTED OR DENIEDSUPERIOR COURT

	<u>GRANTED</u>		<u>DENIED</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Assault	83	13	41	4
Burglary	90	6	117	2
Forgery	26	14	32	2
Violating Section 476a Penal Code	14	4	9	1
Grand Theft	66	20	44	3
Violating Sections of Vehicle Code	17	1	-	-
" Section 10851 " "	28	-	36	-
Rape	23	-	4	-
Robbery	32	6	44	3
Drug Laws	119	41	33	5
Section 337a Penal Code	19	1	-	-
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	-	-	-	-
Section 288 Penal Code	54	-	11	-
Other Laws	180	38	144	7
TOTALS	751	144	520	27

MUNICIPAL COURT

Battery	187	15	28	2
Malicious Mischief	144	15	9	-
Disturbing the Peace	176	26	11	-
Drunk (152 MPC)	182	31	12	4
Violating Section 23102 Vehicle Code	585	51	36	2
Omitting to Provide	313	-	16	-
Petty Theft	211	134	27	14
Vagrancy	81	23	17	13
Traffic Laws	237	22	21	-
Local Ordinances	76	17	2	-
Section 499b Penal Code	57	1	12	-
Sex Violations	27	-	6	-
California Unemployment Law	152	33	0	-
Sections 147, 148 Penal Code	114	12	6	2
Drug Laws	27	8	6	3
Other violations	159	25	36	5
TOTALS	3283	413	245	45

TOTAL GRANTED PROBATION 4591

" DENIED " 837

REVOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SHOWING COMPARISONS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIOD - 1960 - 1964

<u>SUPERIOR COURTS</u>			<u>MUNICIPAL COURTS</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>
1960	9	1200	19	3750
1961	8	1508	20	4384
1962	8	1624	18	4476
1963	6	1694	18	4127
1964	7	1875	19	4534

Revocations in Superior Courts 135

Revocations in Municipal Courts 734

TOTAL 869

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications for probation
(pre-sentence investigations) 2308

Modifications 65

Special Investigations 236

New Probationers 4591

Number of revocations 869

TOTAL 8069

MARITAL STATUS

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	350	48	878	99
Divorced or Separated	181	50	1423	190
Married	220	46	982	124
<hr/>				
TOTAL	751	144	3283	413
<hr/>				

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Miscellaneous activities of the Adult Probation Department not covered in other pages of this report are as follows:

During the year, 3696 new probationers were referred by the Courts, and a total of 8069 investigations were handled by the Department.

Daily written reports made to the Courts involved reports on modifications, revocations, restorations to probation, extensions of probation, and also a large number of pre-sentences were submitted to the Courts.

Overtime worked by the Department during the year was 800 paid man-hours, and 100 hours time off in lieu of overtime pay.

In the Municipal and Superior Court Divisions, the large number of pre-sentences completed is in addition to the work of supervising a caseload of 6409.

GENERAL STATISTICS

INFORMATION ON NEW CASES RECEIVED

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	1237	141	811	119	2308
Modifications	10	5	39	11	65
Number of cases referred for special investigations (not probation applications)	5	41	71	119	236

PROBATION HISTORY

New probations	751	144	3283	413	4591
1st time on probation	599	80	2416	321	3416
2nd time on probation	99	39	588	70	796
3rd time on probation	53	25	279	22	379

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Served jail sentence	289	40	252	28	609
Fines imposed	115	10	997	95	1217
Restitution	117	37	704	96	954
Family Support	0	0	660	0	660
To take psychiatric treatments	2	0	23	0	25
Probation to the Court	30	4	22	0	56
To take Nalline Tests	20	13	21	5	59

SUPERIOR COURT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
The following motions were made for probation in the Superior Courts	1305	41
Number of probationers continued from previous year	1518	176
Number of offenders granted probation in the Superior Courts	751	144
Number of modifications	14	6
Number under supervision this year	2283	326
Number revoked	115	20
Probation expired without change of plea	354	50
Discharged under Section 1203.3 Penal Code	49	10
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	122	5
Number died	5	2
Number on probation in Superior Court as of June 30, 1964	1638	239
		<u>1877</u>

The following motions in Superior Court were denied
and dispositions were as follows:

Sentenced to State Prison	181	9
" County Jail	277	11
Committed to California Youth Authority	53	2
" " " Rehabilitation Center	28	5
TOTAL	539	27

566

MUNICIPAL COURTS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number continued from previous year	3866	261
Number granted probation	3283	413
Return to active status	53	18
Number under supervision this year	<u>7202</u>	<u>692</u>

RELEASES:

Number revoked	630	104
Probation expired without change of plea	2031	247
Discharged under Section 1203.3 and 1203.4 Penal Code	330	18
Number on probation as of June 30, 1964	<u>4211</u>	<u>323 4536</u>

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION

Again this year, as last, our collections for the support of families increased over the previous year, this time by \$78,161.00, making a total of \$798,429.00 for the year ending June 30, 1964. Not only did our collections increase, but our obligations did, also.

Prior to 1952, the Family Support Division supervised probationers convicted of violating Section 270 of the Penal Code, with a scattering of "Courtesy" cases referred from the Superior Court. At the present time, with approximately 2,000 cases, the actual probationers are in the minority. Added to our former responsibilities, we now have the inter-state and inter-county Reciprocal Support cases, as well as referrals for supervision of support from the District Attorney under Section 580-d of the Welfare & Institutions Code, plus our newest burden--referrals from the Superior Court for supervision of child-support in divorce cases, in accordance with the newly enacted Section 139.5 of the Civil Code.

Contrary to popular opinion, our activities are in no way restricted to families dependant upon public assistance. All children are entitled to the support of their fathers, and all fathers, by law, must support their children to the best of their abilities; and that is the way it should be. The growing concern of society with the problems of support from absent parents is reflected in the increasing legislation making the supervision of support payments a public charge. This trend has been keeping pace with the increasing programs of public assistance, and an extension of the basic idea of "saving tax money by cutting the relief rolls" brings the community to the point of preventing the need for public assistance by enforcing support orders before it is necessary for the children to become dependant on public assistance.

Several questions are raised by the ever-expanding obligations of the Probation Department in having such "non-probation" responsibilities thrust upon the Department. Should probation officers be used for this type of work, and their time and efforts diverted from what some consider the basic duties of the Probation Department? Is this work important? Can it be handled clerically? These are important questions. The problem is one that faces every State, and every community in the country.

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION - continued

What is the most effective, the most productive for the cost, the best way to enforce family support for the protection of the family and the community? Since we now work reciprocally with the individual jurisdictions in all fifty states in the Union, we are personally aware of many different ways in which these problems are met. In general, there are two distinct ways of providing enforcement of support. One way is to handle the matter clerically, and the other is to provide for supervision by trained social workers or probation officers. There are hundreds of variations of these two methods, each one adding to, or subtracting from, the effectiveness of the system. The real difference between the systems is one of community attitude. If the community is interested only in the amount of payments, and wants the cheapest way to meet the problem, it is usually the clerical system that is adopted. There is plenty of evidence that this is cheapest, but little evidence that such a system is effective.

If a community is interested in why a man doesn't make support payments, and in how to get him to best meet his obligations, and accepts some responsibility for the problems that confront the families, then a program of supervision of payments by professional, trained social workers or probation officers is usually adopted.

Here in San Francisco, the enforcement of family support has been considered the obligation of the Adult Probation Department, and such matters have been assigned to probation officers for supervision. This implies a recognition of the personal, family, and social problems confronting the individuals with whom we work--and further implies that the community has accepted the responsibility of helping the individuals meet these problems. The records of the Department, and our contact with other agencies, show this system to be the more effective, and the return greater on the investment of salaries; therefore, the cost to the community is less.

This is no place for a detailed analysis of the individuals and their problems, of the community and its problems. Such information can be supplied, but here it is enough to say that, although our caseload encompasses almost every occupation, degree of education and training, social adjustment and maladjustment, intelligence, family background, maturity and responsibility, about three-quarters of our cases represent

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION - continued

the lower end of the scale in each classification. They do not have to be forced to meet their obligations, they have to be helped.

With all that in mind, it is clear that San Francisco is facing a moment of truth. How should these cases be handled? Is a collection total of \$798,429.00 good when maybe we should have collected \$2,000,000? Are we accepting the fact that the supervision should be done by professional, trained people? If so, why keep the staff so low that the probation officer cannot do even a fair clerical job? These questions must be answered for the sake of the Department and the community. It is NOW that they must be answered, while the new programs are being added. To answer the question, facts are needed. Let us gather facts, determine the public attitude, measure the expense and meet the problem. It is not being met now.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS

PROBATIONERS - SECTION 270 OF THE PENAL CODE \$ 293,053.

RECIPROCAL SUPPORT:

Incoming	86,942.
Outgoing	308,953.

REFERRAL FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

SECTION 580-d W. & I. Code	98,325.
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REFERRAL FROM SUPERIOR COURT:

SECTION 139.5 C.C.	11,156.
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\$ 798,429.

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San Francisco
Adult Probation Department

DOCUMENTS

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ANNUAL REPORT
1964 - 65

SUPERIOR COURT

Raymond J. Arata, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION - Judge Harry J. Neubarth
Department 12
Presiding Judge

Judge Francis McCarty
Department 6

Judge Norman Elkington
Department 11

- - - -

MUNICIPAL COURT

Robert J. Drewes, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Judge Harold Brown
Department 9

Judge Leo R. Friedman
Department 12

Judge Donald B. Constine
Department 10

Judge Albert Axelrod
Department 14

Judge James J. Welsh
Department 11

Judge Emmet Daly
Department 15

Judge Lawrence S. Mana
Department 16

- - - -

ADULT PROBATION BOARD

Raymond Blosser
Adolph Pierotti

Kendrick Vaughan
Frank Ratto

Rev. Matthew Connolly

John D. Kavanaugh, Chief Adult Probation Officer

Supervising Adult Probation Officers

Warren T. Jenkins

Margaret Connolly

Senior Adult Probation Officers

Joseph C. Akzam
Robert O. George
Manfred H. Jang
Herbert Leebhoff

Robert D. Nicol
William W. Putnam
Wallace Takiguchi
Mary A. Yates

Adult Probation Officers

Louis C. Bosia
Joseph C. Coates
Francis H. Fong
Florence Frappier
Herbert S. Fung
Steve Genis

Allen Griswold
Joseph P. Halligan
Rolf G. Herrmann
Thomas M. Job
Yook L. Lee
David O. Melton

Grant S. Mickins
Lawrence Mitchell
Steven A. Renfro
Natalie Rodriguez
Perry Schwartz
Irving Scott

Accountant

Harry M. Parmley

Senior Clerk-Stenographers

Lois A. Carey

Beverley Daniel

Anna Sindicich

Clerk- Stenographers

Edna R. Kunz
Justina Mannix
Lena Newman

Teresa O'Connell
Edna E. Smith
Tove I. Stein

Account Clerk

William M. Brett

General Clerk-Typist

Faith G. Poore

Clerk

Mary E. Walshe

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

HALL OF JUSTICE

880 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 200

AREA CODE 415 PHONE 553-9111

ZIP No. 94103

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

CHIEF ADULT PROBATION OFFICER

PLEASE REPLY TO

PROBATION OFFICER

REFERS TO

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS:

Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department for the fiscal year 1964-1965.

As has been indicated in this current report, the work of the Department has increased considerably and the responsibility of the officers and personnel has increased with the larger number of referrals from the Superior and Municipal Courts. Despite the increased caseload, the staff of the Department has worked heroically in order to render an efficient service to the courts.

Probationers received this year numbered 4515 and 7940 investigations were made. Inasmuch as the officers of this Department serve in a dual capacity, namely, in an investigative and supervising role, this adds to the difficulty of effective supervision. Despite this fact, the sum of \$1,226,518 was collected from probationers.

There were 5175 referrals from the courts; 3967 from the Municipal Court, and 1208 from the Superior Court. A total of 660 offenders were denied probation - 169 from the Municipal Court and 491 from the Superior Court. Probation was granted to 717 offenders in the Superior Court and to 3798 offenders in the Municipal Court.

A caseload of 252 probationers per officer was supervised during the year which is three times the number set by professional standards.

Again we appreciate the help of innumerable public and private agencies in our work. We also acknowledge the valuable assistance given by His Honor, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Judges of the Superior and Municipal Courts, the Press, District Attorney, Police, Public Defender, and Sheriff's Department, all of whom assisted us during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

Chief Probation Officer

JDK:ES

NALLINE CLINIC

Since July of 1959 this Department has participated in the operation of the Nalline Clinic. Originally put into effect in Alameda County in 1954 for purposes of detecting and prosecuting narcotic offenders it has, over the past years, gradually changed its basic reason for existence until now it is used almost exclusively in this County as a means of supervision and rehabilitation.

That it has been successful, may be gleaned from the fact that like the Department of Corrections, who also participate in the program, less than 10% of those placed under supervision as a condition of probation, have been found to be using narcotics on the basis of the tests administered to them.

During the past fiscal year, 173 persons were supervised by this Department under this program. Of that number, however, approximately 25% were allowed to take up residence out of this County with the result that the number of tests administered was drastically reduced thereby decreasing the expense of the operation on the part of the taxpayer.

A total of 1308 tests were administered to probationers during the past year. Those probationers who have a history of using "hard" narcotics (opium derivatives), are required to take tests on a weekly basis while those who have a background of using marihuana or dangerous drugs are less frequently required to subject themselves to tests. It is interesting to note in the latter regard that the Courts are far less prone to order Nalline tests for the latter type of offender, despite general accord on the part of those who have made intensive studies of the narcotic offender that it is from just such groups that "users" of heroin ultimately come. For that reason alone it would seem that a more extensive use of the Nalline Program for those convicted of Possession of Dangerous Drugs (4230 B & P Code) or Possession of Narcotic Paraphernalia (4143a B&P Code) should be more generally accepted by local Courts. Unfortunately, such is not the case.

Nor should referrals stop there. Other Counties have found it profitable from a rehabilitation standpoint, as well as on the basis of enforcement, to place any offender in the Nalline Program whom they feel is a user of narcotics or drugs, regardless of the crime for which he is appearing in Court. Such has rarely been the case in San Francisco, and as a result, many

NALLINE CLINIC - continued

known users of narcotics are allowed to return to society with no effort being made to curb their appetite for drugs.

Certainly there is no reason to doubt the value of the program, for one has but to refer to recent statements issued by the Department of Corrections to ascertain the favorable results that that agency has obtained. Similar comments have been repeatedly made by other Counties where the Nalline Program is in operation, and this Department as well, has expressed the hope that a greater use of the program would be made locally. It is difficult, therefore, to understand why the program here has been so restrictive.

--oOo--

COUNTY PAROLE BOARD

Eugene Block
Matthew C. Carberry
John D. Kavanaugh
Warren T. Jenkins

Citizen
Sheriff
Chief Probation Officer
Secretary

During the past fiscal year, 148 applications for parole were processed by the Board members. Of those who applied for release, 61 were granted parole. It should be noted, however, that of that number, only 10 were returned directly to society, the remaining 51 being turned over to other jurisdictions for additional crimes, or released to State hospitals for care and treatment.

The above figures compare favorably with those of preceding reports, the general average of applications being 162, with an average of 58 being released over the past years during which the Parole Board has been in existence.

There would appear to be a definite need for having a Deputy Probation Officer from this Department assigned on a permanent basis to this Board. At the present time, the working is being handled by a member of this Department who performs the task, along with other functions, to the detriment of both, since there is not sufficient opportunity to devote to either assignment.

Over-all, it would appear that the Parole system as presently comprised, is doing an "adequate" job. It is just as firmly felt, however, that it could most certainly be expanded, but again the lack of adequate staffing prevents such an expansion. This is regrettable since thus far, the program on a County level has revealed that persons granted an early release can, in many instances, resume normal places in society. Most importantly, it has pointed out that offenders can be released with some assurance that they can be guided into more productive lives if properly supervised and additionally through early release from confinement a considerable saving can be effected for the local taxpayer.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT

This Unit, consisting of three probation officers and a stenographer, continued to supervise all male drunk (647.f P.C.) and drunk-driving (23102 V.C.) cases placed on probation by the various Courts, as well as male transfer cases from out of State and out of County.

The following table shows the number of new cases received during the fiscal year 1964-65:

	<u>647.f PC</u>	<u>23102 VC</u>	<u>TRANSFER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1964				
July	5	41	10	56
Aug.	22	38	6	66
Sept.	17	26	4	47
Oct.	16	34	11	61
Nov.	16	55	6	77
Dec.	14	33	7	54
1965				
Jan.	30	43	3	76
Feb.	17	29	10	56
Mar.	18	69	7	94
Apr.	10	29	6	45
May	12	45	4	61
June	13	51	15	79
TOTALS	190	493	89	772
Ave. per mo.	16	41	7.4	64.3

Caseloads for the three probation officers assigned to this Unit averaged 216 for the year.

Most of the drunk-driving cases referred to this Unit included a \$276.00 fine to be collected. The 493 cases received represent fines to be collected in the amount of \$136,068.00. Approximately 50% of the cases referred also included restitution to be collected. In Many cases the restitution was more than the fine.

ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION UNIT - continued

No estimates are available as to the effectiveness of this Unit's rehabilitative efforts. All probationers were urged to take a look at their drinking pattern. If a problem was indicated, an effort was made to influence the probationer to use one of the many community treatment facilities.

An officer of this Unit also supervised male probationers transferred from other States or other California Counties under the provisions of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact. There were 122 of these cases under courtesy supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

Probation Officers in this Unit have continued to participate in community affairs regarding alcoholism.

--oOo--

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT - showing funds appropriated,
expended, and summary of collections
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1965:

<u>APPROPRIATED:</u>	\$	378,618
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EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Permanent	\$ 356,046	
Temporary	750	
Overtime	4,893	
Contractual Services	3,789	
Materials and Supplies	3,173	
Equipment	<u>6,539</u>	375,190

UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To General Fund)		3,428
--------------------------------------	--	-------

FUNDS COLLECTED ON COURT ORDERS:

Omitting to provide for minor children, and family support		919,999
---	--	---------

Merchants, Hotels and other commercial restitution		120,347
---	--	---------

Fines, and Restitution for the benefit of the City and County		<u>186,172</u>
--	--	----------------

TOTAL COLLECTIONS	\$	1,226,518
-------------------	----	-----------

COST of supervising an average caseload of
6418 probationers for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1965:

Actual Expenditures	\$	375,190
---------------------	----	---------

LESS - Fines collected to General Fund	136,172	
Unexpended Balance (See above)	<u>3,428</u>	<u>139,600</u>
NET COST TO CITY AND COUNTY	\$	185,590

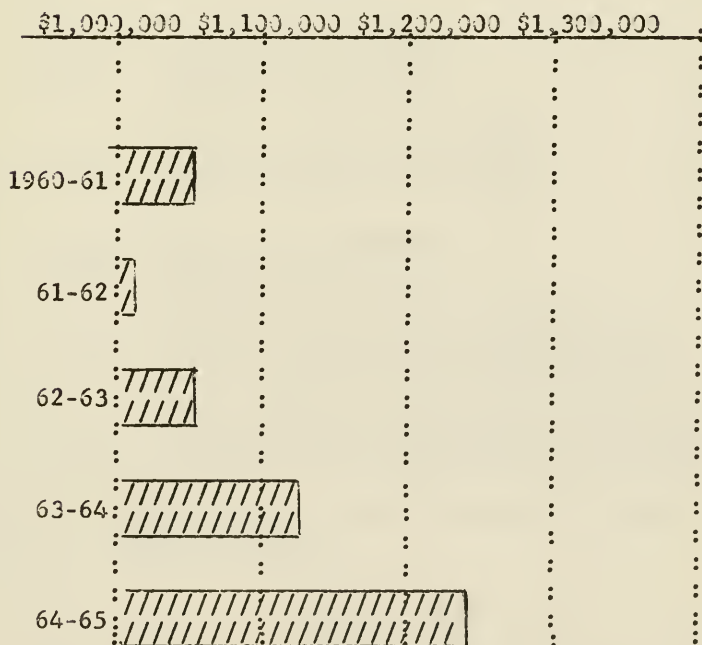
CHART 1 - Shows comparisons of collections made by the Adult Probation Department on Court orders, during the past five years.

There was a 9% increase in total collections over last year and a 60% increase over six years ago.

COLLECTIONS are as follows:

1960-61	\$1,055,535
61-62	1,014,302
62-63	1,050,489
63-64	1,123,812
64-65	1,226,518

CHART I



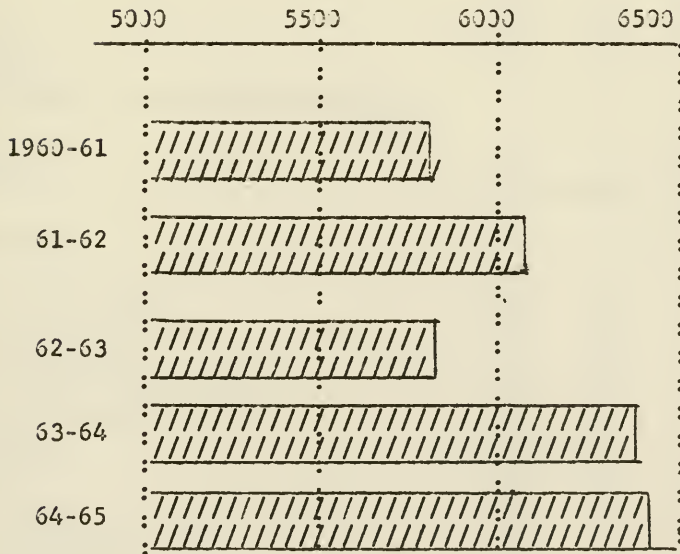
These collections represent monies for the support of families and minor children; for restitution to merchants, hotels and other commercial restitution, and monies collected on fines and restitution for the benefit of the City and County of San Francisco.

This chart shows a comparison of case-loads carried by the Department during the preceding five-year period.

There is a total of 6418 probationers under supervision.

There was a 29.7% increase in the total caseload during the past six years.

CHART II



Caseloads per officer for the five years are as follows:

1960/61	245
61/62	254
62/63	233
63/64	256
64/65	252

OFFENSES

where

PROBATION WAS GRANTED OR DENIEDSUPERIOR COURT

GRANTED		DENIED	
Male	Female	Male	Female

Assault	94	2	50	4
Burglary	74	4	106	1
Forgery	33	8	24	3
Bad Checks	16	4	12	2
Grand Theft	67	19	60	9
Drunk Driving	22	2	3	-
Auto Theft	33	-	35	-
Rape	12	-	10	-
Robbery	35	2	70	2
Drug Laws	117	17	16	3
Bookmaking	12	1	-	-
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	7	-	2	-
Lewd Conduct	9	-	4	-
Other Laws	119	3	70	2
	650	67	462	29

MUNICIPAL COURT

Battery	259	11	24	-
Malicious Mischief	126	2	-	-
Disturbing the Peace	160	31	3	-
Drunk (152 MPC)	179	15	1	2
Section 23102 Vehicle Code	494	51	10	1
Omitting to Provide	726	-	-	-
Petty Theft	357	160	23	7
Vagrancy	98	95	4	4
Traffic Laws	275	3	23	-
Local Ordinances	41	3	1	1
Section 499b Penal Code	41	-	10	-
Sex Violations	61	1	2	1
California Unemployment Law	157	18	1	-
Sections 147, 148 Penal Code	73	13	3	-
Drug Laws	49	16	9	4
Other violations	232	36	24	1

TOTALS

3333	465	143	21
------	-----	-----	----

TOTAL GRANTED PROBATION 4515

" DENIED " 660

REVOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SHOWING COMPARISONS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIOD - 1961 - 1965

<u>SUPERIOR COURTS</u>			<u>MUNICIPAL COURTS</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>
1961	3	1508	20	4384
1962	3	1624	18	4476
1963	6	1694	18	4127
1964	7	1875	19	4534
1965	9	1914	19	4504

Revocations in Superior Courts 175

Revocations in Municipal Courts 852

TOTAL 1027

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations) 2115

Modifications 55

Special Investigations 223

New Probationers 4515

Number of revocations 1027

TOTAL 7940

MARITAL STATUS

	SUPERIOR COURT		MUNICIPAL COURT	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	320	22	898	119
Divorced or Separated	140	23	1433	202
Married	190	22	1002	144
<hr/>				
TOTAL	650	67	3333	465

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Miscellaneous activities of the Adult Probation Department not covered in other pages of this report are as follows:

During the year, 4515 new probationers were referred by the Courts, and a total of 7940 investigations were handled by the Department.

Daily written reports made to the Courts involved reports on modifications, revocations, restorations to probation, extensions of probation, and a large number of pre-sentences submitted to the Courts.

Overtime worked by the Department during the year was 808 paid man-hours, and 105 hours time off in lieu of overtime pay.

In the Municipal and Superior Court Divisions, the large number of pre-sentences completed is in addition to the work of supervising a caseload of 6413.

GENERAL STATISTICS

INFORMATION ON NEW CASES RECEIVED

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	1327	140	584	64	2115
Modifications	12	5	30	8	55
Number of cases referred for special investigations (not probation applications)	10	30	47	141	228

PROBATION HISTORY

New probations	650	67	3333	465	4515
1st time on probation	510	37	2404	364	3315
2nd time on probation	95	20	634	75	824
3rd time on probation	45	10	295	26	376

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Served jail sentence	322	18	206	24	570
Fines imposed	115	5	1005	85	1210
Restitution	111	26	605	76	818
Family Support	0	0	726	0	726
To take psychiatric treatments	3	1	9	1	14
Probation to the Court	28	2	12	4	46
To take Nalline Tests	53	2	24	5	84

SUPERIOR COURT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
The following motions were made for probation in the Superior Courts	1423	44

Number of probationers continued from previous year	1638	239
Number of offenders granted probation in the Superior Courts	650	67
Number of modifications	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>
Number under supervision this year	2298	311
Number revoked	144	31
Probation expired without change of plea	340	34
Discharged under Section 1203.3 Penal Code	37	4
Discharged under Section 1203.4 Penal Code	100	2
Number died	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
Number on probation in Superior Court as of June 30, 1965	<u>1674</u>	<u>240</u>
		<u>1914</u>

The following motions in Superior Court were denied
and dispositions were as follows:

Sentenced to State Prison	164	15
" County Jail	221	13
Committed to California Youth Authority	77	1
" " " Rehabilitation Center	<u>32</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>494</u>	<u>30</u>
		<u>524</u>

MUNICIPAL COURTS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number continued from previous year	4211	323
Number granted probation	3333	465
Return to active status	58	14
Number under supervision this year	<u>7602</u>	<u>802</u>

RELEASES:

Number revoked	719	133
Probation expired without change of plea	2382	306
Discharged under Section 1203.3 and 1203.4 Penal Code	332	28
		<hr/>
Number on probation as of June 30, 1965	4169	335
		<u>4504</u>

FAMILY SUPPORT DIVISION

Again this year as last the amount of money collected for family support by the Family Support Division of the Adult Probation Department, has increased over the previous year. This year we should be proud to announce that we collected and disbursed \$919,999.00 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. We should be proud, because of the limitations imposed upon this Division, it is little less than a miracle that we accomplished so much. However, our pride cannot shine when we know that once again something between \$1,000,000.00 and \$2,000,000.00 (or more) is gone with the wind and lost forever to the children (not to mention the taxpayers) here and in other jurisdictions because we are not equipped to handle the obligation placed upon us.

It is difficult to understand why this Division should be handicapped by limitations of staff and information. Even with the limitations the collections averaged over \$130,000.00 per probation officer. With the abbreviated clerical staff so low, the return per \$10,000.00 investment in staff comes to better than 1300%. That would appear to be a rather substantial return on an investment, but it apparently attracts little notice in our busy community.

Within the Family Support Division are actually four programs. We usually have statistical information to show the relationship of the programs, the amount collected in each, etc. Unfortunately, this year this information is not available to the Family Support Division. In fact, within the last few years the statistics available to this Division have been increasingly curtailed.

We are hoping that the interest of the community in the future will make it possible for this Division to function to its capacity and meet the terrible need that exists in the community.

--oOo--

San Francisco
Adult Probation Department

DOCUMENTS

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ANNUAL REPORT

1965—66

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SUPERIOR COURT

Gerald S. Levin, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION - Judge Norman Elkington
Department 11
Presiding Judge

Judge Francis McCarty
Department 6

Judge Harry J. Neubarth
Department 12

MUNICIPAL COURT

George E. Maloney, Presiding Judge

- - - -

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Judge Lawrence S. Mana
Department 9

Judge Albert A. Axelrod
Department 12

Judge Joseph G. Kennedy
Department 10

Judge Robert H. Drewes
Department 14

Judge Leo R. Friedman
Department 11

Judge James J. Welsh
Department 15

Judge Donald B. Constine
Department 16

- - - -

ADULT PROBATION BOARD

Raymond Blosser

Adolph Pierotti

Kendrick Vaughan

Frank Ratto

Rev. Matthew Connolly

John D. Kavanaugh, Chief Adult Probation Officer

Supervising Adult Probation Officers

Warren T. Jenkins

Margaret Connolly

Senior Adult Probation Officers

Joseph C. Akzam

Robert O. George

Manfred H. Jang

Herbert Leebhoff

Robert D. Nicol

William W. Putnam

Wallace Takiguchi

Mary Yates

Adult Probation Officers

Miles R. Bowman

Jeanne T. Castro

Joseph C. Coates

Francis H. Fong

Florence Frappier

Herbert S. Fung

Steve Genis

Allen Griswold

Joseph P. Halligan

Rolf G. Herrmann

Thomas M. Job

Yook L. Lee

David C. Melton

Grant S. Mickins

Lawrence Mitchell

Marvin R. Pugh

Steven A. Renfro

Natalie Rodriguez

Perry Schwartz

Irving Scott

Accountant

Harry M. Parmley

Senior Clerk-Stenographers

Lois A. Carey

Beverley Daniel

Anna Sindicich

Clerk-Stenographers

Mary E. Carlson

Dorothy Glasser

Edna R. Kunz

Tove I. Stein

Justina Mannix

Lena Newman

Edna E. Smith

Account CLERK

William M. Brett

General Clerk-Typists

Mildred Y. Parker

Faith G. Poore

Clerk

Mary E. Walshe

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT

HALL OF JUSTICE

880 BRYANT STREET, ROOM 200

AREA CODE 415 PHONE 553-9111

ZIP NO. 94103

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH

CHIEF ADULT PROBATION OFFICER

PLEASE REPLY TO

PROBATION OFFICER

REFERS TO

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR AND MUNICIPAL COURTS:

Herewith is submitted the Annual Report of the Adult Probation Department for the fiscal year 1965-1966.

As has been indicated in this current report, our work is increasing and larger numbers of offenders are referred to this Department for investigation and supervision. Our efforts, therefore, must be untiring to cope with this increase of work, and our efficiency and personnel in dealing with offenders must be augmented.

Probationers received this year numbered 5,476, and 8,912 investigations were made. Inasmuch as the officers of this Department serve in a dual capacity, namely, in an investigative and supervisory role, this factor adds to the difficulty of effective supervision. Despite this fact, the sum of \$1,330,454.00 was collected from probationers.

There were 6,077 referrals from the Courts - 4,596 from the Municipal Courts and 1,481 from the Superior Courts. A total of 601 offenders were denied probation - 160 from the Municipal Courts and 441 from the Superior Courts. Probation was granted to 1,040 offenders in the Superior Courts and to 4,436 offenders in the Municipal Courts.

A caseload of 283 probationers per officer was supervised during the year, which is more than three times the number set by professional standards.

Again, we appreciate the help of innumerable public and private agencies in our work. We also acknowledge the valuable assistance given us by His Honor, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, Judges of the Superior and Municipal Courts, the Press, District Attorney, Police, Public Defender and the Sheriff's Department, all of whom assisted us during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. KAVANAUGH
Chief Adult Probation Officer

JDK:ES

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NALLINE PROGRAM

Since July, 1959 this Department has been a participant with other interested agencies in the operation of a Clinic whose major function is the control of narcotic addicts.

During the past year approximately 150 probationers were a part of the program, taking a total of 1164 tests. Tests are usually administered on a weekly basis at the outset, and as each subject progresses through the program the tests are lessened to one per month.

Over the past seven years statistics have revealed that less than 10% of those who willingly participate in the program return to the use of "heavy" narcotics, although it should be noted that at least 30% of those originally selected fail to report with any degree of regularity.

There would appear to be a definite need for the realization on the part of the Courts that any defendant with a history of drug or narcotic usage should, if placed on probation, be made a participant in the program. This suggestion has been made in the past and is based in great measure on the degree of success achieved by other Counties who look upon the program as not being a detecting device but a means to make certain that those persons using drugs, marihuana, etc. will not gravitate into the use of narcotics.

Certainly the program should include any person convicted of being illegally in possession of a hypodermic needle or syringe, and yet few referrals are made on that basis alone.

It has been definitely established that the program is of value in terms of the well-being of the community, as well as the narcotic user himself. However, it obviously should be enlarged upon, for until it is there can be no thought of adequately controlling the problem of drug usage in this City.

PAROLE COMMISSIONERS

Eugene Block	Citizen
Matthew C. Carberry	Sheriff
John D. Kavanaugh	Chief Probation Officer
Warren T. Jenkins	Secretary

The program of parole, as operated on the County level since 1959, has left little doubt of the efficacy of the program, albeit there is still much to be desired. The latter observation is made because of the fact that there is still a definite lack of adequate staffing, if, indeed, one person may be classified as "staff."

During the past fiscal year a total of 221 applications were processed for the Parole Board's consideration. Of that number 46 were granted release from custody prior to their normal release date. Ninety-five per cent of those granted parole were granted this consideration only so that they could be transferred either to other jurisdictions for additional confinement or to State hospitals of one type or another.

Over the intervening years the number of applications have remained relatively stable, and the same may be said of the number of those granted parole. It is obvious, however, that were the "staff" increased to an adequate level far more applicants could be granted parole, for the major stumbling block at present is the admitted lack of supervision for those few granted outright release.

The Board, which meets on the second Tuesday of each month on a regular basis and on other occasions in times of emergency, has been on record since its inception as being cognizant of the need for additional help. It is hoped that recognition will be given soon to the importance of this work so that a more thorough job can be performed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

STATEMENT - showing funds appropriated,
expended, and summary of collections
for fiscal year ending June 30, 1966:

APPROPRIATED: \$ 427,734

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries - Permanent	\$ 404,107	
Temporary	2,055	
Overtime	5,231	
Contractual Services	3,727	
Materials and Supplies	4,010	
Equipment	<u>8,227</u>	<u>\$ 427,407</u>

UNEXPENDED BALANCE (To General Fund) \$ 327

FUNDS COLLECTED ON COURT ORDERS:

Omitting to provide for minor
children, and family support \$1,017,831

Merchants, Hotels and other
commercial restitution 112,923

Fines, and Restitution for the
benefit of the City and County 199,650

TOTAL COLLECTIONS \$1,330,454

COST of supervising an average caseload of
7349 probationers for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1966:

Actual Expenditures \$427,407

LESS - Fines collected to General Fund \$199,650
Unexpended Balance(See above) 327 199,977

NET COST TO CITY AND COUNTY \$227,430

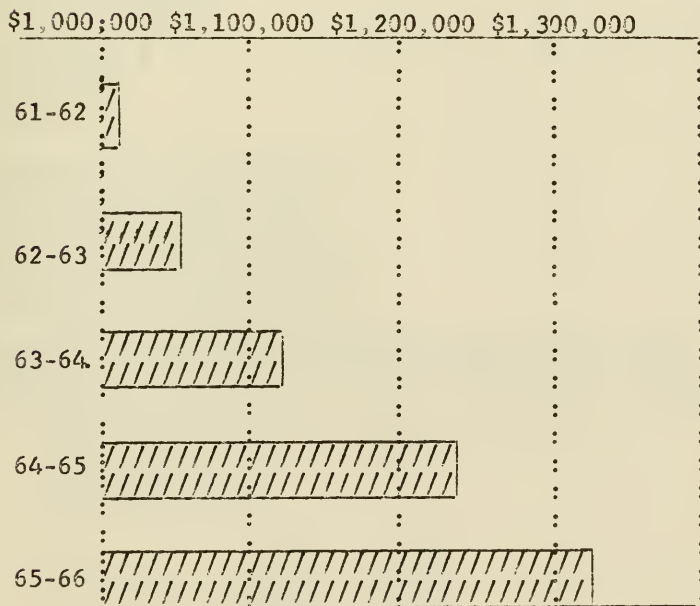
CHART 1 - Shows comparisons of collections made by the Adult Probation Department on Court orders, during the past five years.

There was an 8.5% increase in total collections over last year and a 74% increase in the last six years.

COLLECTIONS are as follows:

1961-62	\$1,014,302
62-63	1,059,489
63-64	1,123,812
64-65	1,226,518
65-66	1,330,454

CHART I



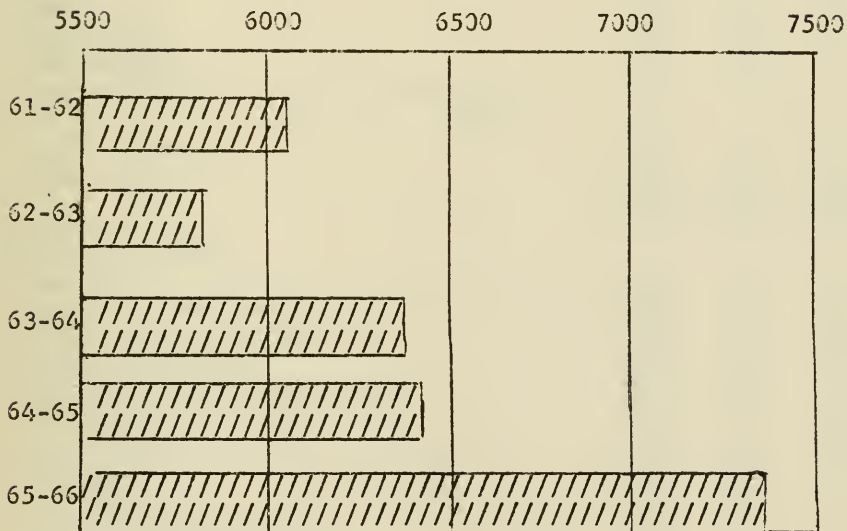
These collections represent monies for the support of families and minor children; for restitution to merchants, hotels and other commercial restitution, and monies collected on fines and restitution for the benefit of the City and County of San Francisco.

This chart shows a comparison of case-loads carried by the Department during the preceding five-year period.

There is a total of 7349 probationers under supervision.

There was a 43% increase in the total caseload during the past six years.

CHART II



Caseloads per officer for the five years are as follows:

61/62	254
62/63	233
63/64	256
64/65	252
65/66	283

OFFENSES

where

PROBATION WAS GRANTED OR DENIEDSUPERIOR COURT

	<u>GRANTED</u>		<u>DENIED</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>-Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>-Female</u>
Assault	105	7	33	4
Burglary	119	10	87	3
Forgery	54	14	23	7
Bad Checks	26	7	12	3
Grand Theft	103	27	40	6
Drunk Driving	18	4	2	-
Auto Theft	50	-	45	1
Rape	23	-	2	-
Robbery	53	4	61	2
Drug Laws	133	17	24	1
Bookmaking	12	3	1	-
Contributing to the Delinquency of Minors	23	-	1	-
Lewd Conduct	12	-	2	-
Other Laws	192	24	73	8
	923	117	406	35

MUNICIPAL COURT

Battery	276	13	19	1
Malicious Mischief	144	9	3	1
Disturbing the Peace	188	35	18	1
Drunk (152 MPC)	129	22	1	-
Section 23102 Vehicle Code	560	52	2	-
Omitting to Provide	832	-	4	-
Petty Theft	425	232	25	7
Vagrancy	128	194	1	-
Traffic Laws	369	32	9	-
Local Ordinances	40	6	1	-
Section 499b Penal Code	56	3	2	-
Sex Violations	105	10	15	18
California Unemployment Law	179	31	-	-
Sections 147, 148 Penal Code	119	16	1	-
Drug Laws	57	27	12	3
Other violations	135	12	15	1
TOTALS	3742	694	128	32

TOTAL GRANTED PROBATION 5476

" DENIED " 601

REVOCATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

SHOWING COMPARISONS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIOD - 1962 - 1966

<u>SUPDRIOR COURTS</u>			<u>MUNICIPAL COURTS</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>	<u>Per Cent Revoked</u>	<u>Number on Probation</u>
1962	8	1624	18	4476
1963	6	1694	18	4127
1964	7	1875	19	4534
1965	9	1914	19	4504
1966	9	2224	17	5125
Revocations in Superior Courts			209	
Revocations in Municipal Courts			<u>380</u>	
TOTAL			<u>1089</u>	

INVESTIGATIONS

Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	2107
Modifications	120
Special Investigations	120
New Probationers	5476
Number of revocations	<u>1089</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>8912</u></u>

MARITAL STATUS

	SUPERIOR COURT		MUNICIPAL COURT	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	440	38	1007	178
Divorced or Separated	200	39	1613	302
Married	283	40	1122	214
<hr/>				
TOTAL	923	117	3742	694

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Miscellaneous activities of the Adult Probation Department not covered in other pages of this report are as follows:

During the year, 5476 new probationers were referred by the Courts, and a total of 8912 investigations were handled by the Department.

Daily written reports made to the Courts involved reports on modifications, revocations, restorations to probation, extensions of probation, and a large number of pre-sentences submitted to the Courts.

Overtime worked by the Department during the year was 800 paid man-hours, and 100 hours time off in lieu of overtime pay.

In the Municipal and Superior Court Divisions, the large number of pre-sentences completed is in addition to the work of supervising a caseload of 7349.

GENERAL STATISTICS

INFORMATION ON NEW CASES RECEIVED

	<u>SUPERIOR COURT</u>		<u>MUNICIPAL COURT</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Number of applications for probation (pre-sentence investigations)	1334	142	513	118	2107
Reinstated	21	5	83	11	120
Number of cases referred for special investigations (not probation applications)	12	32	31	45	120

PROBATION HISTORY

New probations	923	117	3742	694	5476
1st time on probation	700	59	2778	555	4092
2nd time on probation	153	43	610	89	395
3rd time on probation	70	15	351	50	486

CONDITIONS OF PROBATION

Served jail sentence	348	35	292	39	714
Fines imposed	230	32	1183	98	1543
Restitution	53	7	684	89	833
Family Support	0	0	332	0	832
To take psychiatric treatments	10	3	11	3	27
Probation to the Court	30	2	18	7	57
To take Nalline Tests	45	25	43	9	122

SUPERIOR COURT

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
The following motions were made for probation in the Superior Courts	1554	43

Number of probationers continued from previous year	1674	240
Number of offenders granted probation in the Superior Courts	923	117
Number of modifications	<u>25</u>	<u>3</u>
Number under supervision this year	<u>2622</u>	<u>365</u>
Number revoked	175	34
Normal termination without change of plea	356	48
Normal termination with change of plea	75	6
Early termination without change of plea	3	3
Early termination with change of plea	51	7
Deceased	<u>5</u>	<u> </u>
Number on probation in Superior Court as of June 30, 1966	<u>1957</u>	<u>267</u>
		<u>2224</u>

The following motions in Superior Court were denied
and dispositions were as follows:

Sentenced to State Prison	147	11
" " County Jail	196	21
Committed to California Youth Authority	61	3
" " " Rehabilitation Center	59	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	<u>463</u>	<u>35</u>

493

MUNICIPAL COURTS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Number continued from previous year	4169	335
Number granted probation	3742	694
Return to active status	83	11
Number under supervision this year	<u>7994</u>	<u>1040</u>

RELEASES:

Number revoked	639	191
Probation expired without change of plea	2279	258
Discharged under Section 1203.3 and 1203.4 Penal Code	442	50

Number on probation as of June 30, 1966	4584	541
		<u>5125</u>

